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MYKOP, KRASNODAR ARE TAKEN BY VICTORIOUS AXIS TROOPERS; SOVIETS STEADILY RETREATING

Mechanized Formations Seize Oil Center Of Caucasus

DEFENSES COLLAPSED

Domei

BERLIN, August 9.—Mykop, center of an important oil district north of the Caucasus mountains and 100 kilometers southeast of Krasnodar, was stormed today at 6:20 p.m. by German mechanized formations, the High Command announced in a special communique this evening.

Domei

BERLIN, August 9.—German infantry divisions, supported by the Luftwaffe, have occupied Krasnodar, about 250 kilometers south of Rostov and 200 kilometers east of Kerch, the High Command disclosed in a special bulletin issued today.

In a supplement to today's special war communique on the fall of Krasnodar the German Command said:

The occupation of Krasnodar, capital of the Kuban district, was carried out by the storming of Rostov and Betaisk, when the enemy Don defenses collapsed.

"In a non-stop pursuit of the beaten opponent they covered in 13 days a 280-kilometer stretch from the Don to the Kuban, fighting constantly and under tropical heat on dusty Krasnodar were pierced and the city of Krasnodar situated in the middle of a fertile black soil plain was stormed. Light anti-aircraft batteries of the Luftwaffe in cooperating with the infantry had a share in the success of the day.

Two-hundred ten-thousand people live in Krasnodar which is the main center of the Soviet armament industry and which also has developed into an important port for river shipping where foodstuffs and oil are trans-shipped. The industry there comprises important works of metal-working factories which greatly have changed over to the production of war material. Furthermore there are factories of oil refining, as well as food industry."

In Swift Pursuit

In connection with the fighting on the eastern front the German Supreme Command states:

"German and allied troops are in rapid pursuit of the defeated Bolsheviks in the Krasnodar area, as well as near Mykop."

"The Luftwaffe effectively bombed the enemy still offering resistance before the advancing tank spearheads. Enemy supplies on the roads and railroad in the area between Tuapse, on the Black Sea and Mineralnywoday were effectively bombed.

"Attacking German troops are advancing in the great Don loop.

"Bombers, Stukas and chasers continued attacking enemy ferries in the Tatach district. Two bridges as well as one pontoon bridge were destroyed by bombs.

"Those effective attacks on Don bridges caused a concentration of Bolshevik troops and columns extending over several kilometers and these were repeatedly bombed by the Luftwaffe. Several enemy artillery formations were completely annihilated. The debris of 34 guns, eight tanks and 200 horse-drawn and motorized vehicles covered a relatively small space along the Don River. Several enemy groups having crossed the river were wiped out.

Hungarians Active

"On the remaining Don front the enemy lost 300 killed and as many wounded. More than 100 prisoners were taken. Hungarian troops in counter-attacks repelled the Bolsheviks across the river. Troops belonging to a Hungarian division in repelling enemy attacks destroyed 17 enemy tanks.

"In the Rshev area the enemy, after bringing up re-enforcements, continued his violent attacks on August 7. German troops counter-attacking repelled the enemy. The Bolsheviks suffered heavy losses while fighting in several villages.

One panzer division destroyed 54 heavy enemy tanks in seven days. Bombers and Stukas annihilated another 17 enemy tanks and seriously damaged many others. In air combats over this sector the Bolsheviks lost 12 planes."

Axis Forces Advance

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, August 9.—German forces reinforced by Rumanian and Slovak troops have reached the nothern slope of the Caucasus moun-

(Continued on Page 2)

Turkey Gets Appeals For Dardanelles Use By Doomed Red Fleet

Domei

ISTANBUL, August 8.—With the Soviet Black Sea Fleet menaced with annihilation as the result of German military operations enveloping the entire Black Sea area, Sir Hughe M. Khatchbull-Hugessen and Laurence Steinhardt, British and American Ambassadors to Ankara, respectively, have appealed to the Turkish Government to permit the trapped Red fleet to escape through the Straits of Dardanelles should the necessity arise, it was learned here today.

JAPAN'S VICTORIES IMPRESS EVACUEES

Newsreels Screened in Asama Maru Hailed by Envoys—Rescript Day Feted

By MASUO KATO
(Domei Staff Correspondent)

ON BOARD THE ASAMA MARU (Shonan City), August 9.—With 1,439 passengers aboard, the Asama Maru and the Conte Verde departed from Lourenco Marques on July 26, a day ahead of the departure of the Gripholms for the United States which carried American diplomats and newspaper correspondents on board.

We were seen off by 27 Japanese diplomats, who were previously assigned to European posts by order of the Foreign Office. They waved miniature Rising Sun flags and sang the patriotic march, Aikoku Koshin Kyoku.

It was all the more impressive when the American passengers joined the Japanese on the pier to give us a send-off, some of them waving their handkerchiefs.

We devoured Japanese newspapers and magazines in the Asama Maru's library. We were so eager to know things Japanese and were surprised to find the great war results which the Japanese fighting services have achieved, the results which were far greater and far more dazzling than we originally expected. We knew that we were being deceived by well-planned propaganda of the United States.

Newreels Screened

Newsreels depicting the activities of the Japanese Forces were screened on board the Asama Maru every two days, and every show was packed to capacity. We were deeply impressed to see the marching Japanese Forces raising three cheers, and of the Japanese Fleet advancing to their bases.

At 4 o'clock on July 27, the day following the departure from Lourenco Marques, all the passengers and the members of the crew of the Asama Maru gathered on the main deck, and bowed toward the Imperial Palace in Tokyo. Then, Ambassador Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura respectfully read the Imperial Rescript granted by His Majesty the Emperor on the memorable day of December 8, the day when Japan declared war on the United States and Great Britain.

The Imperial Rescript certainly drove home to our hearts the true mission and real significance of the War of Greater East Asia.

We had a most peaceful voyage from the day of our departure. On August 6, we had an athetic meet in which the young and old and the women and children participated.

The returning Japanese are very eager to keep themselves in trim now that they are bound for Japan after a long life of internment. It was the constant wish of Ambassador Nomura to have everyone of the passengers reach Japan safe and sound, and that wish is being realized.

Both in Good Health

The fact that Ambassador Nomura and Ambassador Saburo Kurusu are in the best of health has encouraged all the returning passengers. Both Ambassadors were apparently busily engrossed in preparing comprehensive reports to the Japanese Government during their voyage to Shonan. However, they made it their rule to take regular walks on the deck with other Japanese passengers.

The two Ambassadors never missed the newsreel shows, and always joined other members of the audience in applauding the thrilling scenes of Japanese war operations.

Once, Ambassador Nomura told me, "It was certainly a life of the blind during those eight months." He also explained to me the great

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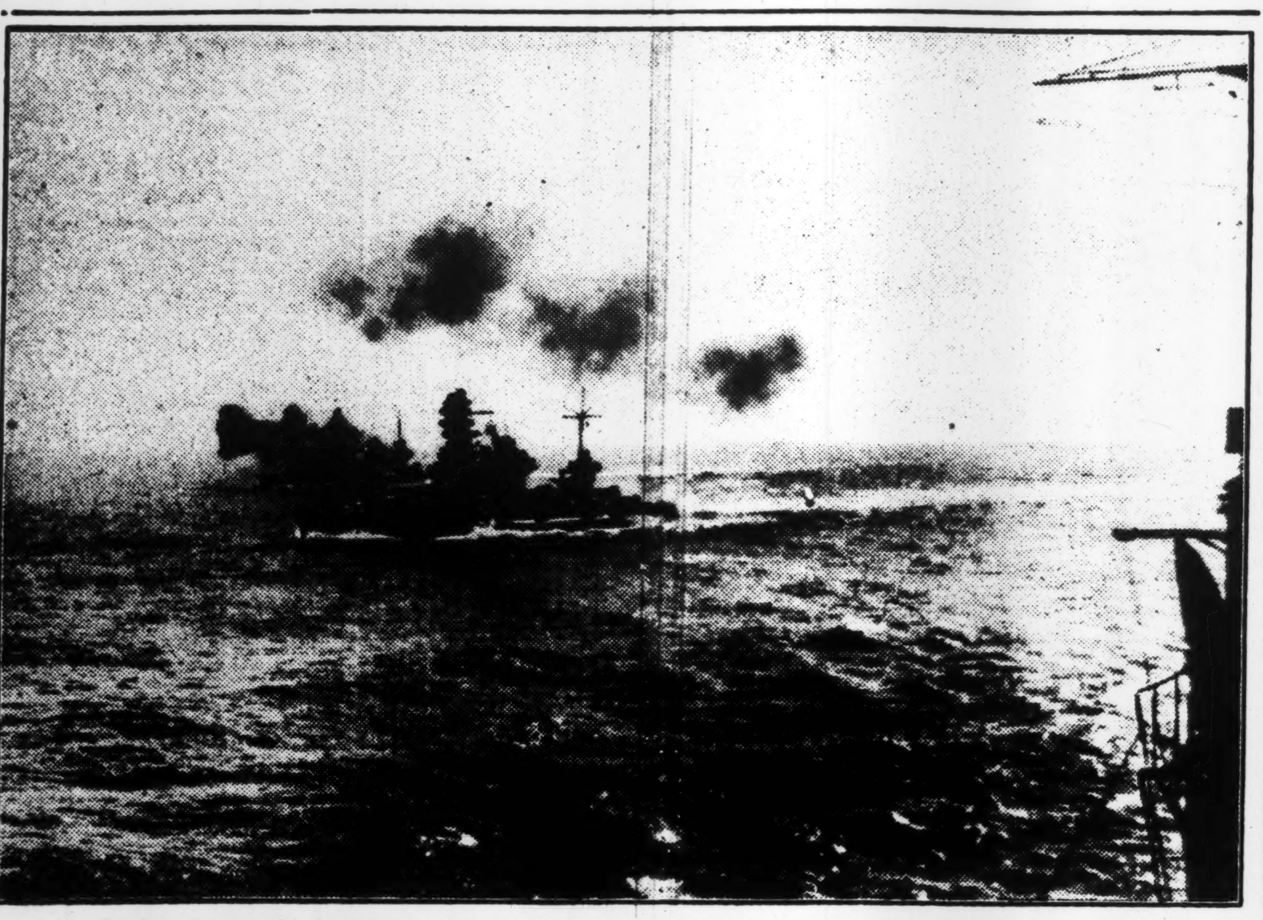
Chalk Up Another Great Sea Victory



Continuing its world-shattering record of stupendous victories started on December 8, 1941, in its raid on Pearl Harbor, the Japanese Imperial Navy has added another laurel to its already impressive list by annihilating a combined Allied fleet in the Solomon Islands area. Destroying the unprecedented number of 28 enemy warships and transports as well as over 41 planes, it has again convincingly demonstrated the fact that the Rising Sun Banner is invincible against the best that the enemy can offer. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Sea Battle Off Solomons Adds More Luster To Brilliant Achievements by Imperial Navy

The glorious war results so far achieved by the invincible Imperial Japanese Navy since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, from the battle at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on December 8 last year to the recent naval battle off the Solomons on August 7, are reviewed by Domei as follows:

Battle at Hawaii (December 8, 1941)
1. Enemy Ships Sunk:
Five Battleships
Two Cruisers
One Tanker
2. Enemy Ships Heavily Damaged:
Three Battleships
Two Light Cruisers
Two Destroyers
3. Enemy Ships Severely Damaged:
One Battleship
Four B-Class Cruisers

Battle Off Malaya

Battle off Malaya (December 10, 1941)
Enemy Ships Sunk:
Two Battleships
One Destroyer
Battle off Johnston Islands (January 8, 1942)
One Seaplane Carrier Sunk
Battle fought West of Hawaii (January 12)
One Aircraft Carrier Sunk
Battle off Tarakan in Borneo (January 12)
One Mine-layer Sunk
Battle off Singapore (From January 10 to 14)
1. Enemy Ships Sunk:
One Light Cruiser
One Special Cruiser
One Submarine
Two Gunboats
One Mine-layer
One Special Service Ship
2. Enemy Ships Damaged:
One Cruiser
One Destroyer
Two Special Service Ships
One Torpedo-boat
Battle off Endau (January 27)
One Destroyer Sunk
One Destroyer Slightly Damaged
Battle off Marshall Islands (February 1)
One A-Class Cruiser Severely Damaged

Battle Off Java

Battle off Java (February 4)
1. Enemy Ships Sunk:
Two B-Class Cruisers
2. Enemy Ships Severely Damaged:
One A-Class Cruiser
Two Light Cruisers
Battle Fought off the Waters Adjoining to Java (February 5)
One Destroyer Sunk
Battle Fought near Sumatra (February 18)
One Special Service Ship Sunk
Battle off Bali Island (February 20)
1. Enemy Ships Sunk:
Four Destroyers
2. Enemy Ships Severely Damaged:
Two Cruisers
One Destroyer
Battle Fought Northeast of New Guinea (February 21)
One Aircraft Carrier Sunk
Battle off Timor (February 22)
One Mine-layer Sunk
Battle off Otorishima, formerly Wake Island (February 24)
Two Cruisers and One Destroyer Severely Damaged

Surabaya, Batavia Battles

Battles off Surabaya and Batavia (From February 27 to March 1)
Enemy Ships Sunk:
Two A-Class Cruisers
Four B-Class Cruisers
Eight Destroyers
Seven Submarines
One Gunboat
One Mine-Sweeper
Battle Near Bali Island (February 27)
One special Aircraft Carrier Severely Damaged
Battle off Tjilatjap (March 2 and 3)
One Destroyer and One Gunboat Sunk
Battle Fought West of Australia (March 2)
One B-Class Cruiser Sunk
Battle of Java Sea (March 5)
One Mine-Sweeper Sunk
Battle in Lombok Straits (March 9)
One Mine-Sweeper Sunk
Battle off Colombo (April 5)
Two A-Class Cruisers Sunk
Battle off Trincomalee (April 9)
One Aircraft Carrier and one Destroyer Sunk
One B-Class Cruiser Severely Damaged

Battle of Coral Sea

Battle of Coral Sea (May 7 and 8)
1. Enemy Ships Sunk:

(Continued on Page 2)

ELECTRIC POWER LINE PLANNED BY AUTHORITIES

Project to Connect Japan Proper With Kyushu Through Kwanmon Submarine Tunnel

The Board of Electricity of the Ministry of Communication is making preparations to lay an electric power line between Japan Proper and Kyushu through the Kwanmon Tunnel, it was learned here on Friday by Domei.

According to the plan, a 110,000-volt power transmission line will run through the tunnel, which now is under construction.

With the materialization of the plan, it would become possible to utilize the surplus power supply of Kyushu and Chugoku.

Meantime, the Board of Electricity is said to be negotiating with the Home Ministry on details regarding the proposed project.

CELEBRATION TO BE HELD FOR YELLOW SEA BATTLE

38th Anniversary to Be Solemnized at Togo Shrine On Monday

The 38th anniversary of the Battle of Yellow Sea will be celebrated at the Togo Shrine on August 10. At 10 o'clock on the morning of the celebration, about 50 prominent naval officers and others will solemnize the anniversary at the shrine. At the same time, religious service will be performed at the shrine for the heroes who were killed in the battle.

Special Budget Signed

President Roosevelt last Friday signed a special budget bill aggregating $274,000,000, the Nichi Nichi today reported from Canton quoting an American broadcast heard there.

NEW NAVAL VICTORY STIRS REICH PEOPLE

All Germany Hears Report of Japanese Success in Sea Battle Off Solomon Isles

Domei

BERLIN, August 9.—The stupendous Japanese naval and air victory achieved by the Imperial Forces in the Battle off the Solomon Islands was enthusiastically received by the German nation which heard the news shortly after noon in a special radio broadcast.

Berlin residents who were surprised to hear the Japanese national anthem being played shortly before the regular news broadcast at 12:30 p.m., thrilled to sensational reports that Japanese air and naval units sank more than 28 British and American warships and transport vessels in a great naval engagement off the Solomons.

Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Germany, and the Japanese naval attache were recipients of a steady stream of congratulations from German authorities and the general civilian public.

Meanwhile, well-informed circles declared that command of the western Pacific completely has fallen into Japanese hands as a result of the naval battle which has secured for Japan complete freedom of action in that area.

CHIEF OF WAR PRODUCTION IN U.S. APPEALS FOR METAL

Domei

VICHY, August 8.—Donald Nelson, Director of War Production of the United States declared yesterday in his press interview that the whole nation should submit to the State all ironware not necessarily being used, a Havas dispatch from Washington reported today.

He said that 17,000,000 tons of scrap iron and steel will be necessary by the end of this year if the United States wishes to maintain the present production rate.

In his yesterday's press interview, President Franklin Roosevelt hinting that the United States is now in a position of facing an acute shortage of materials, asserted that the sending of all metals, used motor-cars, agricultural implements, copper articles, used rubber and others to factories to be remanufactured and that utilization of old guns and bronze statues is a splendid idea.

Japanese Course Compulsory

SHANGHAI—Over 800 Chinese middle and primary schools in the Settlement and Concession will make the study of the Japanese language as a compulsoroy course in their autumn curriculum, commencing in October, according to a notification issued by the Shanghai City Educational Committee of the Shanghai Special Municipality.

Pacification Body Created

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, August 8.—After two months' preparations, the Shanghai branch of the Rural Pacification Commission was inaugurated recently in the Peace Preservation Corps Headquarters in West Fa-Hua village. An impressive and solemn ceremony marked the occasion.

DISOBEDIENCE MOVE BEGUN; ALL INDIA NOW PARALYZED BY STRIKES AND CLOSURES

Mahatma Gandhi Engaged in Final Struggle For Freedom of India From Rule of British

Mahatma Gandhi, 76-year old leader of the Indian Independence Movement, will fight his last life-and-death struggle for the acquisition of long-cherished independence, according to Yonejiro Noguchi, a noted poet and sympathizer of Indian aspirations in an interview held on Sunday with the Chugai.

Reviewing Mahatma Gandhi's activities for Indian freedom, poet Noguchi said:

"In the past, Gandhi and his colleagues never touched upon the problem of the British troops stationed in India, but at the All India Committee Meeting held at Bombay, they referred to this problem, which fact indicates clearly that their demand has become more concrete.

"His struggle against Britain can be traced back to many years ago In South Africa where he traveled when he was about 30 years of age, he saw the discriminatory treatment of the whites against the colored races, and at that time, he made up his mind to devote his life to the struggle against Britain.

"Up to the present, he has carried out three major struggles since 1918 when he returned to India from South Africa. The first was in 1920. At that time he rose out of anger against the breach of promise by Britain. In return for dispatch of Indian troops, Britain promised the grant of independence, but did not hesitate to break her promise with the termination of the First World War. Moreover, to suppress the Indian anger, Britain even resorted to massacring the masses.

Rose Against Salt Tax

"The second struggle was carried out in 1930. At that time, Mahatma Gandhi submitted to the then British Governor-General of India his 11-point demand, in which were included the abolition of salt tax and the curtailment of military expenses imposed upon India.

"The Indians were not allowed to use salt manufactured in India, but were forced to buy Liverpool salt on which a high tax was placed. On the morning of March 12, Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by his colleagues started salt manufacturing in a coastal region and he was arrested by the British authorities on April 6 on the charge of violating the law.

"His third and probably last struggle will be the present one. The present Indian independence movement broke out with the War of Greater East Asia as an opportunity, and therefore the situation is different from the former movements. Probably Gandhi is expecting much of Japan. Gandhi is advising Britain, 'You are too old. It will be advisable for you to retreat from India.' At any rate, the outcome of the Bombay Conference will be far reaching. Although he has again been arrested by the British authorities, he, as a man of strong will, is determined to fight out his struggle, in spite of his advanced age of 76."

Leaders Described

The respective personalities of the three Indian leaders, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Abul Kalam Azad, who were reportedly arrested on Sunday by the British authorities in India, were described by Dr. Shomei Okawa, in an interview held on Sunday with a Miyako reporter.

Dr. Okawa who has been advocating an India for Indians for years as a friend of the above Indian leaders, said:

"It's no wonder that the British authorities in India arrested the leaders," commenced Dr. Okawa. "It was a matter already anticipated and the Government of India will continue its round-up of other leaders in succession.

"However, India will not recede even a step this time, but will react to crush the Britishers' two century old despotism in India. Should Gandhi die, all India will step over his body to gain their ultimate goal of Indian independence.

"Mahatma Gandhi is often referred to as a Christ of India or India's Tolstoi. But I don't think so. He is a philosopher of the traditional Indian school and his greatness is found in the fact that he is a statesman endowed with excellent organizing ability. By his truth-protection movement, he continued to point out the British rule over India as a source of all the evils and to lead the Indian masses to make them sever relations with England.

"In carrying out his movement, he subjected himself to misery and sufferings, and therefore, the Indian masses place their absolute confidence in his personality—unselfish, pure and sincere, on which basis his political power stands.

"The history of the struggle of Pandit Nehru against the British influence is colorful. In words and deeds, he is scientific, but he lacks in strength probably because of the influence upon him of moderate thought of his father, who was also one of the Indian Independence Movement in his life. He is a devotee of the Gandhi's movement, and Gandhi, too, places much confidence in him.

"Born in Mecca, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is a 55-year old Moslem, and since February of 1940 he has been President of the Indian National

(Continued on Page 2)

PARLIAMENT SANCTIONS RECESS DURING SUMMER

Premier Churchill Not to Issue Statement on War Situation In Interim

Domei

LISBON, August 5.—Proposal of a summer recess for the House of Commons put forward by Sir Stafford Cripps, British Lord Privy Seal, was approved today by the House of Commons, according to a Reuter's dispatch from London received here today.

The proposal reportedly was made because parliamentary members were experiencing considerable fatigue due to continuous sittings.

Premier Winston Churchill will not issue any statement on the war situation until the summer recess is over.

FORD STRESSES DANGER

Australians Warned of Greatest Crisis in History

Domei

LISBON, August 8.—Francis Michael Ford, Australian War Minister, today warned his countrymen that they are now in the most critical moment that its history has ever experienced, according to a Reuters report from Sydney.

"We are united for the war, materially, and above that spiritually, and yet our existence is exposed to danger. Japan might devastate our land at any moment," the Minister stressed.

Kodama on Recovery Road

Domei

SURABAYA, August 7.—Count Hideo Kodama, Chief Adviser to the Japanese Forces in the East Indies, who has been in the Japanese Army Hospital here since July 25, is expected to be fully recovered within a week, it is learned here Friday.

CHINESE MEN IN HONGKONG TO RETAIN PRESENT STATUS

States Governor-General Isogai—Plan Under Way for Employment

Domei

HONGKONG, August 8.—Chinese residents in Hongkong will retain their present status and will not be treated like Chosenese and Taiwanese who acquired Japanese citizenship automatically with occupation of their territories, Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, Governor-General of Hongkong, explained at a press interview on Thursday before Chinese journalists.

However, this does not prevent voluntary naturalization of Chinese nationals, he added. He stated also that the Government-General is formulating a plan whereby as many unemployed persons as possible will be given work in various bodies under jurisdiction of the Government-General. Should alleviatory measures be insufficient, relief will be extended to unfortunate people, he said.

Concerning the importation of southern regions products in Hongkong, he gave assurances that imports would be effected in the near future.

SHIMADA VISITS EXHIBITION

Navy Minister Pleased by Displays At Da Vinci Exposition

Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Minister of the Navy, on Sunday visited the Leonardo da Vinci Exhibition now taking place at the Industrial Hall at Ueno Park, states Domei.

Guided by a naval attache of the Italian Embassy in Tokyo, the Navy Minister carefully inspected artistic and scientific exhibits of the great Italian artist-scientist.

Emerging from the exhibition, Admiral Shimada, said, "All the Japanese should see the exhibits and grasp their true significance."

Orders to Start Anti-British Activities Reported Issued

GANDHI ARREST TOLD

Domei

LISBON, August 9.—Mahatma M. K. Gandhi, who was arrested this morning, is believed to be confined in the Aga Khan Palace in Poona, according to a Reuters report from Bombay.

The report further stated that a number of other members of the Working Committee of the Indian Congress Party are imprisoned with Mahatma Gandhi in Poona.

Meantime, Mrs. Gandhi is reported to be free.

Yomiuri-Hochi

ZURICH, August 9.—With the adoption of the resolution for a disobedience move against the British Government by the All-India Committee of the Indian National Congress Party at 4 p.m. yesterday, an order was issued in the name of Mohandas Karamchand Mahatma Gandhi to all India to commence the said anti-British disobedience movement, it is reported by information reaching here from Bombay.

Consequently, all the Indian people have started the anti-British movement, according to the secret order that was issued through the provincial organizations.

A the result of the movement, it is believed that all telegraph and postal services will be suspended, all newspapers will be banned, all schools be closed, and all transportation systems will be suspended.

Transport Workers Strike

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, August 9.—Transportation workers of Bombay went on an anti-British strike at 1 p.m. today according to the instruction given by Mahatma Gandhi, it is reported by Reuters from Bombay.

Thus, all transportation systems excepting only the harbor area of the city have been suspended, and the whole city is now in utter confusion.

The disobedience movement is spreading to all parts of the country, and the whole of India is now being affected by the disturbed situation.

Gandhi Arrest Told

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, August 9.—Regarding the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi by the British, reports reveal that at dawn of August 8, three British policemen came to the residence of Mr. Gandhi, and immediately upon their arrival, the Indian leader rose from his bed, appearing before the policemen. "You are under arrest," remarked one of the policemen.

Mr. Gandhi was allowed to make preparation. He merely placed his hands together in prayer a few seconds and then said, "I am ready."

The policeman said to Mrs. Gandhi, who was standing by her husband:

"No order of arrest has been issued for you, and you may accompany him if you so desire." After closing her eyes a few seconds, she answered that she would not accompany her husband.

Mr. Gandhi and other leaders of the Indian National Congress Party, who were arrested by the British authorities were put on a special train at Victoria Station, and left for Poona at 7:20 a.m. today. At Poona, they are to be held in a villa called the Agha Khan Palace.

Poona is located 190 kilometers from Bombay. Poona is familiar to both Mr. Gandhi and Pandit J. Nehru for they were imprisoned there several times in the past. Also last summer, the Indian Congress Party held its session of the Working Committee there to discuss important matters.

Leader Realized Danger

Asahi Service

SHANGHAI, August 9.—Mahatma Gandhi realized the approaching danger before attending the All-India Committee session yesterday morning, and told his intimate associates of his determination to attain the desired objective at the risk of his life by going on a hunger strike in the event of his arrest, reports here reveal.

"The conference has given liberty to select either action or death."

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Press Comments

Monday, August 10

ASAHI—Arrest of Indian Leaders; Great War Results Off Solomons

NICHI NICHI—Great Naval Victory Off Solomons

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Great Victory Off Solomons; Anglo-Indian Strife Started

Arrest of Indian Leaders

ASAHI—The second day session of the convention of the All-India Committee of the National Congress Party was held on August 8 with great enthusiasm with leaders making fiery speeches and the bitter anti-British feelings of the audience climaxing.

Utterly disconcerted at this state of affairs, the British authorities took the initiative and have begun to arrest Indian leaders, it is reported. First of all, Biswnard Das was sentenced to a detention of three months on the ground that he delivered an anti-British speech. Mahatma Gandhi made a big speech before the All-India Committee meeting on August 8 and clarified his determination to commence a resolute struggle to the last in case Britain does not accept the proposal of the National Congress Party, thereby shaking the whole world.

Fearful of the great repercussions that are bound to be created, the British authorities in India yesterday arrested Mohandas Karamchand Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and 20 other leaders.

It is of a piece with the ways of Britain to treat Indian anti-British leaders with the rope and fetters, and this simple fact gives a glimpse into the nature of the Asiatic policy of Britain. Perhaps on account of the three arrests the All India Committee meeting will no doubt be thwarted, but the British policy toward India, which knows no better way than to use force toward demands made by the National Congress Party, is bound to collapse.

While it is doubtful how far the hunger strike of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders arrested will be effective, the fire of the enthusiastic desire of all the Indians, who have been awakened by the significance of the Greater East Asia War, to recover their Mother country for the first time in 300 years, cannot by any means be extinguished by the arrest of these leaders.

Great War Results Off Solomons

ASAHI—Close upon the heels of the successful occupation of the strategic Aru Islands, Kei Islands and Tanimber Islands in the Arafura Sea by crack Japanese Naval Units on July 30, it has now been announced that since August 7 the Imperial Japanese Navy is inflicting heavy damage to an Anglo-American combined fleet and convoyed fleet of merchant vessels off the Solomon Islands which are situated northeast of the Coral Sea and that the sea battle is still raging.

Before the fierce attack of the Japanese Navy, the enemy ships that have already been sunk consist of one battleship, four A-Class cruisers, more than three cruisers of unconfirmed class, more than four destroyers and more than 10 transports, while those heavily damaged consist of three A-class cruisers, more than two destroyers and more than one transport. In addition, enemy planes shot down reached thus far over 41. Our losses comprise 7 planes which crushed themselves headlong to the enemy and two cruisers which were slightly damaged, and the possibilities are that we shall be getting further news of victory. Evidently this is an one-sided victory.

The Solomons form the gateway to the transport passage which links New Guinea with Hawaii, Australia and the United States, and the fact that the Japanese Navy has destroyed the main force of the large combined fleet of the Allies in this sea lane and that it is still continuing its mopping up operation can only serve to brighten the glory of the peerless Imperial Japanese Navy.

Already eight months have gone by since the great victory at Pearl Harbor at the outset of the war, and with the receipt of this great victory the whole nation is now en fete and is impatiently waiting for further good news.

Great Naval Victory Off Solomons

NICHI NICHI—With the recent occupation of the Aru, Kei and Tanimber Islands in the Arafura Sea, the Imperial Japanese Navy has given a great menace to Australia, the last ditch of the enemy in East Asia, and in addition to this, the Imperial Japanese Navy has again destroyed the naval strategy of the enemy off the Solomons. It is utterly needless to say that the blow dealt to Britain and the United States is very heavy, but it would be rather too hasty to conclude that the enemy has been brought to their knees. Oblivious of the bitter experience that whenever they come, they are beaten all hollow, they are still persisting in attempting a new strategy in the gossamar hope of getting a retribution for their repeated failures.

Remembering that such an attempt on the part of the enemy will be tried again and again in the future, we should prosecute the war to a final victory by renewing our determination to fight to the last.

Great Victory Off Solomons

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The Imperial Japanese Navy has again made a great hit off the Solomons.

Both Britain and the United States are planning to make a counter-attack on us after completion of the rearmament of the United States and by strengthening the defense of Australia which is the only remaining foothold of the Allies in the Southern Pacific. With this end in view the enemy instructed General Douglas MacArthur to defend Australia to the last.

Most probably the Allied Combined Fleet which appeared off the Solomons came out for the purpose of increasing the defense of Australia, but now that Japan possesses the mastery of the Pacific and has advanced to the stage of "seek and hit" from that of hitting the enemy in sight the enemy fleet was blitzkrieged the minute they showed up.

Needless to say that the sinking and destruction of enemy ships have given great blows to Britain and the United States, but we are inclined to think that the 10 transports sunk by the Japanese Navy were the lifeline of Australia.

The ambition of Britain and the United States which are still sticking to the Pacific has now been crushed. With repeated disastrous defeats, they do not, still, seem to be able to see things clearly.

Anglo-Indian Strife Started

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The Bombay Conference, which was held amidst the closest attention of the world, has adopted by an overwhelming majority the Independence resolution formulated by the Wardha Committee that all the British political influences in India except the British Army Forces stationed in India be withdrawn immediately from that country.

Although the Bombay Conference has thus indicated that all the British political influences in India be swept off entirely, can India really hope to acquire glorious independence by permitting the British and American forces in India to stay there? It is our sacred mission imposed on the current War of Greater East Asia to drive all British and American influences out of the East Asian areas and thereby establish peace. However, if India permits the stay of the British and American army forces and if they make India their base to carry out an East Asian offensive, India inevitably will be converted into a scene of battles between Japan and Britain and the United States. Thus, we cannot but feel regret that behind this resolution and demand of India for independence, there is something which is inconsistent in itself.

If this is viewed from Britain's standpoint, Britain's withdrawal of her political influence from India signifies simply its loss of control over India and the consequent collapse of the British Empire structure. Already British Secretary of State for India Leopold S. Amery has indicated recently that Sir Stafford Cripps' proposal marked the last line of British concession, and that unless India accorded to it Britain was prepared to take some decisive step, thus serving threat and intimidation at the very door of India. As expected, Britain, before the Indians developed their disobedience movement, has now outrageously taken such drastic steps as to arrest and imprison the three Indian leaders, Gandhi, Nehru and Azad.

Thus, Britain has tried to cut off the connections between those leaders and the Indian masses and will try further to frighten the Indian people on threat of using armed force. In this very attempt Britain will maliciously try every available means to appease the Indians by skilfully handling the Indian Moslems and the National Liberal League which stand diametrically opposed to the National Congress Party. However, as the situation in India is expected to make more decisive development than that indicated by the arrest of the three Indian leaders, no one can perhaps tell what further developments may occur in India. This is what the British most gravely apprehend and this again must be what India most fervently desires, inasmuch as India wants to decide this fight of hers at a single stroke.

Although the Indian masses, by rigorous pressure exerted upon them by the British, are not permitted to be armed with a single gun or a single sword, if the 400,000,000 people of India are physically and spiritually united truly in one consolidated mass of fire, unswerving an inch in their determination to fight it out, it is clear enough that no more marshalling of such modern weapons of war as airplanes, tanks and machine-guns will be able to deprive the Indians of this grim determination. The Indians ought to remember that behind their India, on the India-Burma frontiers, there do exist potently crack Imperial Japanese Forces fully prepared to strike at any required moment. What cause could there be for the Indians to be stricken by fear?

Mahatma Gandhi's movement against Britain in the past has had a certain definite standard on which it is pushed. But can this epoch-making great enterprise to crush at a single stroke the three centuries of British tyrannical rule be hoped to be successfully accomplished without shedding a drop of blood? Gandhi most pathetically exhorted his people in fiery and spirited language, "Ye, all Indians, march on stepping over my corpse!" Hearing this highly passioned and spirited speech of Gandhi, we readily perceive that his present psychology is naturally different from that held by him in the past.

The arrow already has left the string. Britain's iron hammer has been struck. Now is the time for the 400,000,000 masses to rise to the occasion. Should Indian leaders seek the intervention of Roosevelt at this time and hesitate to wage a struggle of blood, India would remain a permanent slave and leave to posterity the dishonor of a cowardly race.

DISOBEDIENCE PLAN ENFORCED IN INDIA

(Continued From Page 1)

he remarked in speaking to the entire Indian people for two hours. "I will fight at the risk of my life," he further said.

Meanwhile, a serious agitation by the rise of factory workers and general public has already taken place. To cope with the situation the British authorities have unlawfully arrested the leaders of the national movement in utter disregard of the huge crowd who gathered around the tent in Bombay Park, where the All-India Committee meeting was held. It is reported that at various points within the city bloody conflicts have already developed.

Instructions Given

Special to the Nichi Nichi

HONGKONG, August 9.—Since Mahatma Gandhi had determined to order the disobedience movement, he issued the following instructions to all newspapermen, teachers, students and workmen of India in the evening of August 8:

(1.) Newspapers published by Indians should suspend publication voluntarily and their republication will be made only when complete independence is obtained.

(2.) Teachers and students should prepare to close schools.

(3.) All public works should be closed.

(4.) Princes and Rajahs should act as protectors of the people and should no longer act as noblemen.

Isogai Sends Open Letter

Domei

HONGKONG, August 9.—"To fail to rescue the people of India from British rule will be a disgrace not only to yourselves but to the whole of India," declared Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, Governor-General of Hongkong, in an open letter to the meeting of the All India Committee of the National Congress Party now in session at Bombay.

This wonderful opportunity to slip off the sackles that bind India, and to build a new India for Indians, he continued, is the best that has ever presented itself and will probably never come again. It is a matter for congratulation, he said, that today, all Indians in Asia are united with one purpose and are about to carry out an independence campaign under unified leadership.

Telephone Service Suspended

Domei

LISBON, August 8.—In order to check the spreading of rumors of the wholesale arrest of the Indian National Congress Party leaders by the British, authorities in Bombay have suspended telephone service in the city today, according to a Reuters dispatch from Bombay.

Azad Explains Reason

Domei

LISBON, August 7.—The meeting of the All-India Committee of the Congress Party opened with an address by President Azad who explained the reason for calling the meeting, related India's position in the present international circumstances and defined the mission imposed upon the Congress Party, the dispatch said.

A detailed report was made on the discussions and decisions of the Working Committee, following the failure of the Cripps' mission to India and up to the present Bombay meeting.

The hall where the historic meeting commenced was packed with newspapermen, cameramen and over 8,000 spectators, who all wore expressions of tension or anxiety over the outcome of the meeting.

A huge outburst of applause occurred when Mahatma Gandhi and the other leaders of the Party appeared in the hall, revealing the people's enthusiasm for and confidence in their leaders, the dispatch said.

Parliament May Meet

Domei

ZURICH, August 7.—Apparently determined to face the worst crisis regarding the India problem, the British Government is believed intending to call an urgent session of the Parliament, now in recess, depending on the outcome of the All-India National Congress Party meeting being held at Bombay, the Tribune de Geneva of Geneva, reported from London today.

It is reported that the Labor Party, greatly interested in the India problem, continues its opposition to the adoption of any high handed measures such as the arrest of leaders of the Congress Party.

Bans Closing of Stores

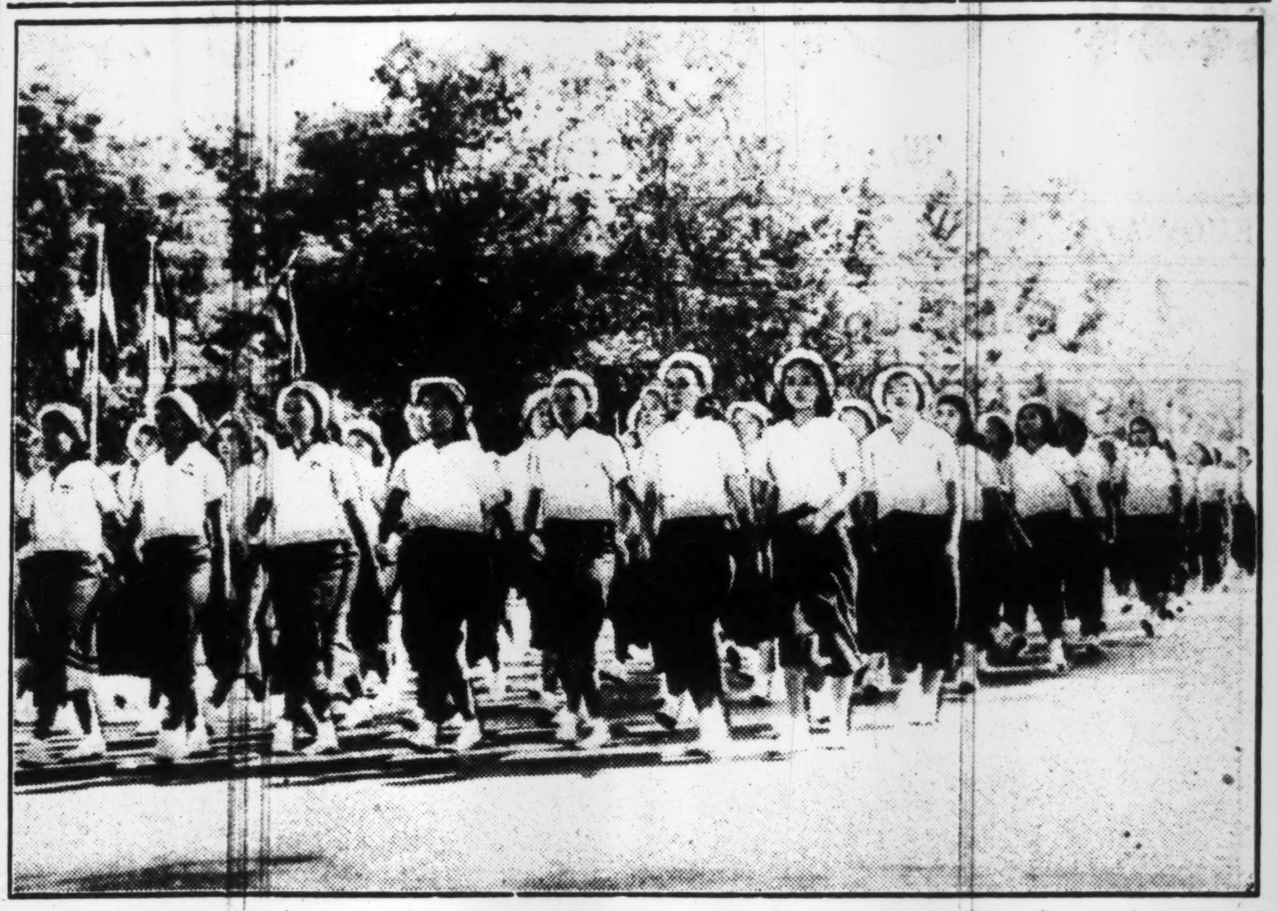
Domei

LISBON, August 7.—A little ahead of the disobedience movement in India which will inevitably follow the possible passage of a resolution demanding the total withdrawal of British influence from India at the All-India National Congress Party meeting now being held in Bombay, the Indian Government yesterday issued an order prohibiting the closing of all stores handling daily necessities throughout India, according to New Delhi dispatches received here today.

Phone Connection Ready

SHANGHAI—Direct telephone connection between the Settlement and Chapei will be established during the early part of August by the Central China Telegraph Communications Company.

Marching Toward New Order in East



The women of wartime Thailand are fully conscious of the great role that their nation is taking, side by side with other great nations of East Asia in bringing true peace and co-prosperity to this part of the world. Shown above is a section of Thai womanhood marching proudly by the reviewing stand in a recent march-past at Bangkok.

Japan's Victories Impress Evacuees

(Continued From Page 1)

historic mission with which Japan is tasked in carrying out the present war by referring to the Japanese-American relations at the time of the World War I and by commenting on the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

When we were about to end our voyage through the Indian Ocean radio news from Japan started to come in. It was certainly a long-awaited voice from the Mother country. Only those who have the real experiences could know such a joy.

It was on August 8, the Imperial Rescript Observance Day, that the ships entered the Greater East Asia Sea. That day, at 11 o'clock, all those on board the Asama Maru gathered on the deck, bowed toward the Imperial Palace respectfully, and listened to the Imperial Rescript read by Ambassador Nomura. Later we gave a minute silent prayer to those who gave their lives in the present war.

The next day, we reached the Port of Shonan, a Japanese city.

Captain Fulfills Duty

Domei

SHONAN CITY, August 9.—After discharging his important mission of delivering safely the exchange of diplomats, Susumu Fujita, Captain of the exchange ship, Asama Maru, today told press correspondents in an interview that he was very happy to have been able to perform his duty without a single mishap.

Captain Fujita said, "I cannot describe how I felt when Ambassador Nomura and Special Envoy Saburo Kurusu boarded my ship at Lourenco Marques. It was a gripping sensation which tugged at my heart strings and I am sure every Japanese shares the same feelings as I do."

When questioned as to the voyage, the Asama Maru captain disclosed that he felt greatly relieved when he was able to bring the vessel safely into Shonan harbor, adding, "we did not encounter any enemy warships on the high seas, and the exchange at the Portuguese port progressed very smoothly."

Tatsuta Maru in Saigon

Domei

SAIGON, August 10.—Carrying enemy nationals from Japan and China, the Tatsuta Maru, diplomatic exchange ship, arrived here yesterday afternoon, to take on board British repatriates, including Sir Josiah Crosby, former British Minister to Bangkok.

One hundred British subjects, who were brought here from Thailand, boarded the Japanese liner, together with 44 enemy nationals from French Indo-China.

The Tatsuta Maru will leave today for Lourenco Marques, where it is expected to reach there on August 27.

Families Await Ambassadors

As the exchange ship Asama Maru, with Ambassador Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura and Saburo Kurusu on board will shortly arrive in Yokohama, preparations are being made at their homes to welcome them home, according to an interesting article published in the Miyako this morning, states Domei.

At the home of Ambassador Nomura in Minamihiradai-cho, Shibuya-ku, Mrs. Hideko Nomura is busy helping clean house and trimming trees so that when her husband arrives, he may have everything comfortably, the Miyako reported.

"I should like to make arrangements so that my husband may be comfortable when he comes home," said Mrs. Nomura. "My husband likes to live in Japanese style, so I am having his kimono retailored and mats replaced."

At the home of Ambassador Kurusu in Nagata-cho Kojimachi-ku his son, Sub-Lieutenant Ryo Kurusu, who is connected with the Military Aviation Research Institute, is busy making arrangements to welcome his father.

His mother and his younger sister are now in Karuizawa but are scheduled to be back shortly.

Sub-Lieutenant Kurusu, who is in charge of the house, said that at the end of last month he received a telegram from his father from Lourenco Marques that he was doing well."

Evacuees Hear Broadcast

Domei

SHONAN CITY, August 7.—Home-bound passengers aboard the two exchange ships, the Asama Maru and the Conte Verde, will feel quite at home today when their vessels cruise through the Malacca Straits as the Shonan Broadcasting Station is planning to broadcast a welcome program to these returning ships.

This will be the first time that these Japanese evacuees will hear radio programs revealing developments of reconstruction work in the occupied territories in the Southern Regions.

Special programs will be broadcast to the Asama Maru and Conte Verde on August 9 and 10 while they are moored in Shonan port.

Unrestricted Spending By American Soldiers Hurts British Economy

Lavish spending by American soldiers who have "invaded" Britain's not-too-well-stocked markets has given rise to fears that Britain's economic structure may be undermined if the unrestricted spending is not curbed, the Asahi learned today from Lisbon. The Economist, well-known British financial weekly, was reported by the Asahi to have bitterly criticized the sharp rise in the prices of those commodities outside government control which have been the target of buying sprees by members of the United States Expeditionary Force stationed in England.

Solomons Victory Adds Luster to Navy Record

(Continued From Page 1)

Two Aircraft Carriers
One Battleship
Two A-Class Cruisers
One Destroyer

2. Enemy Ships Severely Damaged:
One Battleship
One A-Class Cruiser
One Destroyer
One Tanker
One Cruiser afflicted heavy loss

Attack on Madagascar (May 31)
One Battleship and one B-Class Cruiser destroyed

Attack on Sydney (May 31)
One Warship Sunk

Midway Isle Battle

Battle near Midway (June 5)
Enemy Ships Sunk:
Two Aircraft Carriers
One A-Class Cruiser
One Submarine

Battle off the Solomons (August 7)
1. Enemy Ships Sunk:
One Battleship
Four A-Class Cruisers
More than Three Cruisers
More than Four Destroyers
2. Enemy Ships Heavily Damaged:
Three A-Class Cruisers
More than Two Destroyers

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Mykop and Krasnodar Fall Into Axis Hands

(Continued from Page 1)

tain range along a vast front extending 400 kilometers, the German High Command announced today.

At a base north of Krasnodar, fierce fighting is now taking place and a portion of German units has commenced attack on the Mykop oil field.

In the Don River bend region, attack is now being carried out in the sector northwest of Kalach.

Meanwhile, it is reported German bomber planes sank three Soviet freighters and damaged another at the port of Anapa on the Black Sea

Rabinskaya Occupied

Special to the Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, August 8.—The situation in the Northern Caucasus is developing extremely unfavorable for the Soviet, and the Russian forces have been compelled to retreat steadily southward toward the Caucasus mountain regions.

In the meantime, German troops that have been advancing along the Laba River occupied Rabinskaya, 48 kilometers east of Mykop, after taking Krugannaya, and are still rushing rapidly eastward, it is reported from Berlin.

Observers at Stockholm predict the German occupation of the Mykop oil field would probably take place within the next 24 hours.

KARUIZAWA WILL ENJOY THIRD MUSICAL EVENING

Attractive Program to Be Given In Concert Series on Tuesday Night

By a Staff Correspondent

KARUIZAWA, August 8.—The Third Tuesday Evening Concert sponsored by the Zaidan Hojin Karuizawa Kai will be given Tuesday, August 11, starting at 7:30 p.m. at the Karuizawa Kai Shukaido. For this concert, Miss Takako Orimoto will give three piano solo numbers, and Mrs. Minako Hirai, a noted soprano, will sing two Japanese songs, two Italian numbers and two German songs. Mr. and Mrs. Naohiro Fukui will give a violin and piano Sonata.

The program will be as follows:

1. Piano Solo: Miss Takako Orimoto
   Sonata Op. 2-1 A Major .. Beethoven
2. Soprano Solo: Madame Minako Hirai
   a) Umi-Yukaba ....K. Nobutoki
   b) Furusato-no .... Y. Saito
   c) Ave Maria .... Mascanini
3. Violin and Piano:
   Mr. and Mrs. Naohiro Fukui
   Violin Sonata A Major ...... Mozart
4. Piano Solo: Miss Takako Orimoto
   a) Refret dans l'eau ...... Debussy
   b) Rapsody G Minor .... Brahms
5. Soprano Solo: Madame Minako Hirai
   a) Serenade .... Schubert
   b) Heidenroeslein .... Schubert
   c) Brindisi from "Traviata" .. Verdi

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JAPANESE ATHLETES COP ALL SIX EVENTS

Beat Opponents in Initial Day Of East Asia Olympic Games At Hsinking

Domei

HSINKING, August 9.—Japan made a clean sweep of all the games played on the first day of the four-day East Asia Olympic Games, which opened here yesterday as an important event of functions commemorating the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Empire of Manchoukuo.

In the six main events staged on the first day, Japan won overwhelming victories.

The picked Japanese baseball team with Hideo Fujimoto, the Meiji University of Tokyo, pitching ace, on the mound, scored an easy 6-to-1 victory over the Manchoukuoan nine.

In the first three doubles, the Japanese tennis team led by "cannon-ball" Fujikura of Keio University, Tokyo, smashed the Manchoukuoan team by a one-sided score of 3 to 1.

In the basketball games, the Manchoukuoan squad beat the Mongolians by a straight set, 51 to 13 and 41 to 17, while the Japanese team defeated the Chinese squad also by two straight sets, 30 to 12 and 36 to 25.

Japan also won an easy 4 to 0 victory over China in table tennis, while the Chinese beat the Manchoukuoan team by the same score.

Soccer match also went to Japan when the Japanese team won over the Chinese squad by two straight sets, 4 to 1 and 2 to 0.

In volley ball, Japan won from China 21 to 6 and 21 to 9, while Manchoukuo also beat China, 21 to 12 and 21 to 11.

In soft-ball tennis, the Manchoukuoan team won from the Mongolian squad by a score of 5 to 1.

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Gandhi in Final Fight For Indian Freedom

(Continued from Page 1)

Congress Party. He is also a devoted follower of Mahatma Gandhi, which aided him in being selected the President of the Congress Party. Endowed with diligent faithful character, Azad is skilled in unifying the Independence Movement fronts. He is also a passionate leader of the Independence Movement who declared on the outbreak of the First World War that Britain caused the imperialistic war for the prosecution of her aggressive policies and therefore all the Indians should refuse to participate in the war.

"His passion was manifest again in his speech delivered to open the meeting of the All-India Committee of the Indian National Congress Party held in Bombay from Friday."

For Those Who Want to Know Realities of East Asia

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN
A Review of Far Eastern Affairs

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28 ENEMY SHIPS SUNK IN GREAT NAVAL ENCOUNTER; 1 BATTLESHIP, 10 CRUISERS GONE; BATTLE RAGING. BRITISH PLACE GANDHI, NEHRU, AZAD UNDER ARREST

INDIA DEMANDS FULL FREEDOM FROM BRITAIN

Congress Passes Resolution With Only 13 Members Voting Against Motion

ALL AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Mahatma Declares Further Discussion Useless; Says Time to Act Has Come

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 9.—The British authorities have arrested Mohandas Karamchand Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, leaders of the Indian National Congress Party and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the Indian National Congress, according to a New Delhi dispatch received here this morning.

Adopts "Quit" Resolution

Domei

LISBON, August 8.—The All-India Committee of the Congress Party, in its second day session at Bombay, today approved by a large majority the resolution introduced by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru demanding British withdrawal from India, according to advices received here today.

All amendments to the resolution were rejected by the session, and only 13 members of the Congress Party expressed opposition to the "Quit India" resolution, it was said.

The second day's session convened from 3 o'clock this afternoon in the presence of 2,500 party members.

At the outset of the meeting a move to amend the original "Quit India" resolution was made by Pandit B. Sharma, influential Party member.

The move, however, was flatly rejected by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the Congress Party and Chairman of the meeting, on the ground that such an amendment was contrary to the spirit of the proposal made by the Working Committee.

Following the rejection of the amendment Mahatma Gandhi rose and lengthily explained methods for countering any measures Britain may take, if it should reject the Congress Party's demand.

The famed Indian nationalist leader emphatically declared that it was useless to continue discussions with Britain, asserting, the time has come for a positive action, it was reported.

Not Challenge, Declares Nehru

India's demand that Great Britain withdraw from the country immediately does not constitute a challenge to any other nation for it seeks only independence, declared Pandit Nehru when he proposed the "Quit India" resolution today.

Explaining the resolution, Mr. Nehru declared: "It is not based on narrow nationalism but has an international background and constitutes a challenge to no one."

News Censorship Enforced

Domei

LISBON, August 8.—The Government of India has prohibited from today publication of the activities carried on by the Indian National Congress, as well as news regarding all steps taken by the British authorities against such activities, according to a Reuters New Delhi dispatch received here today.

The prohibition will include all public speeches and statements made by Indians, it is reported.

Only statements issued by the Government-General and reports by correspondents recognized by the British authorities will be allowed to be dispatched from India, the report said.

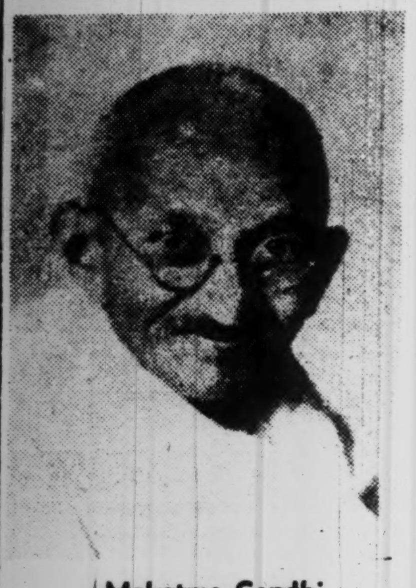
Viceroy Voices Threat

Domei

LISBON, August 8.—Immediately following the All India Committee's approval of the "Quit India" resolution, Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, issued a statement declaring that there can be only one answer

(Continued on Page 3)

Arrested



Mahatma Gandhi

Jawaharlal Nehru

Maulana Azad

NEW FOREIGN MINISTER APPOINTED BY TURKEY

Numan Menemencioglu Named Successor to Sukru Saracoglu

Domei

ISTANBUL, August 8.—Numan Menemencioglu, Secretary General of the Turkish Foreign Office, has been appointed Foreign Minister relieving Premier Sukru Saracoglu of his concurrent post, it was decided at yesterday's Cabinet meeting.

It is recalled the new Foreign Minister has held the post of Secretary-General for the past ten years.

VICE-CONSUL TO RETURN

Naojiro Takagi, Fully Recovered, Is Homeward Bound

Domei

SURABAYA, August 7.—Although he was a very sick man when he was rescued by the Japanese Forces last March, Naojiro Takagi, former Japanese vice-consul in Surabaya, has completely recovered in the Japanese Army Hospital in Batavia and is expected to leave for Japan by plane on August 9.

Mr. Takagi, it is recalled, was interned by the Dutch authorities in the East Indies as soon as the War of Greater East Asia broke out on December 8, 1941.

GERMANS TAKE 2 MORE TOWNS; ALLIES CONFER

Armavir and Kurganadja Occupied After Bitter Fighting, High Command Announces

AXIS FORCES GAIN GROUND

U.S. Represented by Standley And Bradley at Conference Being Held in the Kremlin

Domei

BERLIN, August 8.—After bitter fighting the German forces occupied the strategic towns of Armavir and Kurganadja, the German High Command disclosed today.

The war communique said: "German troops on August 7 broke through the Soviet fortified position 30 kilometers northwest of Krasnodar and continued their relentless pursuit of the enemy toward the south."

Meanwhile mechanized units of the German Army advancing across the Kuban River on August 7 reached the banks of the Laba River, the war communique also revealed.

The High Command said German-Rumanian troops gained further ground yesterday between the Don and Sal Rivers, repelling enemy counter thrusts and destroying 23 Soviet tanks.

Conference at Moscow

Domei

LISBON, August 8.—A conference is now being held by representatives of the Allied Powers to discuss measures for the support of the Soviet Union, according to an Associated Press report from Washington yesterday.

Although it is reported that the conference is urgent and important, the line-up is extremely poor.

Information emanating from authoritative sources revealed that the meeting is being held in the Kremlin, the report said.

At the conference, it was learned that the United States is represented by Ambassador William Harrison Standley and Major-General Samuel Stewart Bradley, former commander of the United States Air Force, while Ambassador Archibald Clark Kerr represents Great Britain.

Lack of Oil to Hit U.S.S.R.

Domei

ZURICH, August 7.—Commenting on the German drive into the southern sector of the Eastern Front, well-informed quarters here today declared that when the northern Caucasus comes under the control of Marshal von Bock and the oil artery to the Volga region and Stalingrad is cut off, the Soviet Union will be unable to continue its present struggle.

Should the Germans succeed in obtaining their objective, the Soviet Union then would have to depend on the Caspian Sea route for oil from its remaining oil fields, these quarters said. These circles, however, point out that Soviet tankers on the Caspian Sea can travel only five or six knots an hour, thus making them good targets for the Luftwaffe.

Facing the likelihood of having this oil supply line cut off, these quarters said, the Soviet Union would have to depend on oil from the northern Caspian oil fields, which represents but two per cent of its total output.

Under such circumstances, these circles emphasized, the Soviet war machine and industries, cut off from sufficient oil supplies, would find it impossible to continue its struggle.

Soviet Deserters Increase

Domei

ISTANBUL, August 7.—Reflecting the confusion caused among an estimated 300,000 Soviet soldiers stationed in southern Armenia and Iran due to the decisive victories of the German units in the northern Caucasus, about 50 Red soldiers recently fled across the Soviet-Turkish border to Ardehan and have been disarmed, a reliable but unconfirmed report revealed here today.

The deserters revealed that dissatisfaction is increasing in the Soviet army because of the lack of supplies and the men are eagerly awaiting a chance to flee to neutral countries.

Meanwhile, it is reported that Marshal Timoshenko has declared that following agreement with neighboring countries, deserters will be repatriated to the Soviet Union and will

(Continued on Page 3)

Announcing Great Victory

The ringing tones of Captain Kanji Ogawa, Chief of the Navy Press Section, announced to a jubilant nation the victorious results of the Battle off the Solomons, at 4:20 p.m. on Sunday. This picture, taken at the Navy Ministry, shows Captain Ogawa, with Captain Hiraide standing close behind at his right elbow.

U.S. IS BEHIND TIME IN WAR PRODUCTION

American Nation Is Warned Of Impending Miserable Fate in Store

Domei

LISBON, August 8.—Having admitted the delay of war-material production in the United States in an announcement made public on Friday, the Wartime Information Bureau of the United States warned the nation that America might meet with a miserable fate unless war-materials are produced rapidly, according to a Reuters dispatch received here from Washington today.

After pointing out the unexpected delay caused during the past eight months in the production of warplanes, tanks, guns, vessels, etc., the announcement further states, it was also learned that the people's demand for the formation of the second front or other strategic means to develop a new front adds nothing at present to the accomplishment of what the United States is aiming at, since America has just stepped into the actual engagement in war and is not in a position to give full swing to its forces at every front, although its competent troops have been already detailed at only those places where the most effective war results were believed to have been gained.

As an excuse for the fact that the United States has so far been unable to give substantial assistance to the Soviet Union to an extent as expected, the announcement attributed it entirely to the insufficiency of the war-material production as well as the transport difficulty, it was also revealed.

AIR CARGO-CARRIERS STUDIED BY AMERICA

Inventors Rack Brains in Attempt to Solve Great Shipping Dearth

Domei

LISBON, August 7.—Unable to check the terrific shipping losses which are mounting daily, high circles in Washington are now seriously considering the construction of a huge fleet of giant air transports to take the place of ocean-going vessels, according to information received from neutral sources.

While the appointment of a special committee by Donald Nelson, War Production Board Chief, to survey the possibilities for mass production of such cargo-carrying planes endorses the truth of the report, it is said that the American public's imagination has been stirred by one Henry Kaiser's announcement of just such a plan. Mr. Kaiser, it is said, has been called to Washington by the Senate Military Affairs Committee for consultation on possibilities of the project.

However, its materialization does not seem even remotely possible due to the shortage of construction materials, and among competent air circles much doubt is being entertained, it is said.

The American Government's interest in the plan, the report added, can be seen in the projected trip of Production Chief Nelson to London where he is expected to confer with the British Minister of Productions, Lord Lyttleton.

Meanwhile, the shipping problem has brought out another so-called brilliant plan to construct cargo-carrying submarines which the introducer of the idea, Simon Leek, asserts would "be absolutely safe from enemy submarine and air attacks."

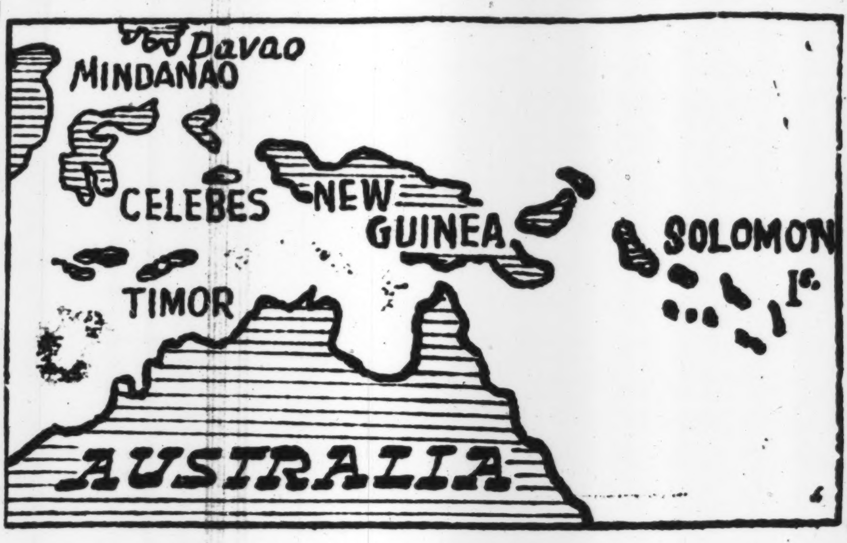
Catholics Publish Book

The second volume of a set of four Encyclopaedias of the Catholic Religion has been issued by the St. Sophia University of Tokyo, which is said to possess the most extensive library on Catholic literature in Japan, it was learned Friday by Domei. The final two volumes, it was said, now are in the course of preparation.

Party Pamphlet Decided

The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association has decided to publish a monthly party pamphlet called the Yokusan Seiji at a general meeting of directors, it was learned Friday. The first issue of the pamphlet is scheduled to appear on September 1 and will be issued on the first of every month thereafter, according to Domei.

Scene of the Historic Battle



ENEMY CAUGHT SAILING NORTH OF CORAL SEA

Japanese Torpedo Planes and Bombers Open Attack on U.S., British Ships

BATTLE INTO THE NIGHT

Warships Start Action After Dark; Torpedoes Find Marks; Graphic Account Given

The discovery of the massive floating citadel of the joint American-British fleet by the Japanese reconnaissance planes at 11:20 a.m. on August 7 was a curtain-raiser to the historic Battle off the Solomons, which almost has resulted in the annihilation of the main forces of the enemy.

The fleet was sailing northward past the Coral Sea then. The news was wired to Japanese Forces. Japanese torpedo planes and bombers lost no time in taking up their actions. In the face of a squall and cumulo-nimbus peculiar to the southern sea, the Japanese planes pounced upon the enemy warships and transports. Torpedoes were discharged and bomb after bomb was dropped. In another moment, one warship after another was sent to the bottom of the sea.

Meanwhile, enemy fighter planes and fighter-bombers came up to challenge the Japanese and there evolved a thrilling aerial combat. One enemy plane after another was shot down by the experienced Japanese sea eagles. In this aerial battle 41 enemy planes were downed. The Japanese Fleet started its long-waited action as the night advanced. After catching the enemy fleet, the Japanese warships opened terrific gunfire under cover of the night in the sea lying 3,000 miles off Japan.

Japanese torpedo-boats drew near large enemy warships in the face of hostile fire and discharged torpedoes in quick succession, sinking many warships and transports. The night wore on, but the battle kept on. Morning dawned over the Solomon Islands. The fierce battle was going on throughout August 8, the eighth Imperial Rescript Observance Day. The Japanese Forces were still enlarging their operations on Sunday.

The Solomon Islands are an archipelago of the Western Pacific Ocean, included in Melanesia, and form a chain (in continuation of that of the Admiralty Islands and New Mecklenburg in the Bismarck Archipelago) from northwest to southeast with a total land area of 17,000 square miles.

The Spanish navigator Alvaro Mendana is credited with the discovery of these islands in 1567, though it is doubtful whether he was actually the first European to set eyes on them. In anticipation of their natural riches he named them Islas de Salomon. The expedition surveyed the southern portion of the group and named the three large islands San Cristoval, Guadalcanal, and Ysabel.

Even the position of the Solomon Islands was then in uncertainty, for the Spaniards, fearful lest they should lose the benefits of the discoveries, kept secret Mendana's narrative.

The Solomon Islands were thus lost sight of until, in 1767, Philip Cartelet lighted on their eastern shores at Gower Island and passed to the north of the group, without, however, recognizing that it formed part of the Spanish discoveries.

In 1768 Louis de Bougainville found his way thither, discovered the three northern islands, Buka, Bougainville, and Choiseul, and sailed through the channel which divides the last two and bears his name.

In 1769 a French navigator, M. de Surville, was the first, in spite of the hostility of the natives, to make any lengthened stay in the group. He gave some of the islands the French names they still bear, and brought home some detailed information concerning them, and their identity with Mendana's Islas de Salomon was soon established by French geographers.

In 1788 the English Lieutenant Shortland coasted along the south

(Continued on Page 3)

ACTION TAKING PLACE OFF SOLOMONS

Other Warships Sunk or Damaged Include Over Six Destroyers, Eleven Transports; Only Two Japanese Cruisers Slightly Hit

OVER 41 ANGLO-U.S. PLANES ARE DOWNED

Daring Imperial Airmen Plunge Seven Machines On Hostile Warcraft in Heroic Acts Of Self-Destruction

In a great naval engagement off the Solomon Islands which began on August 7 and is still raging, the mighty Imperial Navy has already sunk or destroyed the astounding number of 28 enemy vessels, comprising one battleship, seven A-class cruisers, three unconfirmed type cruisers, six destroyers and eleven transports.

Further adding to these glorious achievements, daring Navy fliers have shot down over 32 enemy fighter planes and more than nine fighter-bomber craft.

The results of this historic sea battle, which has been officially named the "Battle off the Solomons", were announced to a thrilled nation on August 9 at 3:30 p.m. in the following communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters:

"Imperial Naval Forces have been conducting intensive attacks on a joint American-British Combined Fleet, which has appeared in the Solomon Islands area since August 7, and have dealt a crushing blow to the enemy fleet and transports. The attacks are still going on. The results in the present battle thus far confirmed are as follows:

"1. Enemy Ships Sunk:
One Battleship of Unconfirmed Class.
Two A-Class Cruisers of Astoria Class.
Two A-Class Cruisers of the Australia Class.
More than Three Cruisers of Unconfirmed Class.
More than Four Destroyers.
More than 10 Transports.
"2. Enemy Ships Heavily Damaged:
Three A-Class Cruisers of Minneapolis Class.
More than Two Destroyers.
More than one transport.
"3. Enemy Aircraft Shot Down in Aerial Combats:
More than 32 Fighter Planes.
More than Nine Fighter-Bombers.

Seven Japanese Naval Planes and two Japanese cruisers were slightly damaged in the course of the present battle. The damaged Japanese cruisers, however, are able to continue a fighting cruise.

(Note) The present battle shall be called "The Battle off the Solomons."

The enemy forces which are again meeting such disastrous losses at the hands of the Japanese Navy comprise a joint Anglo-American fleet which was spotted off the Solomon Islands about 450 miles off the eastern coast of New Guinea.

Damage suffered by the intrepid Japanese Navy Units is comparatively very slight, only seven planes, which dove on the enemy craft in heroic acts of self-destruction being lost and minor damage having been sustained by two cruisers which, however, are still able to continue under their own steam.

This latest naval victory comes close on the heels of the successful occupation of the strategic Aru Islands, Kei Islands and Tanimber Islands in the Arafura Sea, north of Australia, by crack Japanese Naval Units on July 30.

The Astoria class cruiser had displacement of 9,950 tons and was equipped with nine 20-centimeter main guns and eight high-angle guns ranging from 7 to 12 centimeters in caliber. It had a speed of 33 knots and was built in June, 1934.

The Minneapolis class cruiser was different in type from the Astoria class, but its capability and the date of construction were the same as those of the Astoria.

The Australia class cruiser had a displacement of 9,870 tons and was equipped with eight 20-centimeter main guns and four 10-centimeter high-angle guns and 26 smaller guns. It had a speed of 31 knots and was constructed in April, 1928.

BRITAIN DECIDES TO SET UP NEW PALESTINE REGIMENT

Seen as British Move to Play Off Jews Against Arabs

Domei

LISBON, August 6.—Sir James Grigg, Secretary of State for War, announced in the House of Commons today that the British Government has decided to establish immediately a new Palestine Regiment of the British Army consisting of Jewish and Arabian infantry battalions, according to a London report.

The step to be taken is another manifestation of British policy to play off Jews against Arabs in order to maintain its influences in Middle East Asia. However, it is considered very doubtful whether the scheme will be successful.

IWAO MATSUKATA DIES FROM PNEUMONIA AT 80

Former Head of Fifteenth Bank Was One of Japan's Leading Financiers

Mr. Iwao Matsukata, eldest son of the late Prince Masayoshi Matsukata, a Genro, died of pneumonia at his residence in Rennanzaka, Akasaka Ward, at 4:46 a.m. yesterday at the age of 80.

The late Mr. Matsukata graduated from the Berlin, Leipzig and Heidelberg Universities in Germany.

Once a leading figure in Japan's financial circles, having served as President of the Fifteenth Bank and a member of the Board of Directors of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Mr. Matsukata retired from all public positions in 1927 when he held himself responsible for the losses sustained by the Fifteenth Bank at the time of 1927 financial difficulties.

TELEVISION GROWTH IN JAPAN IS TRACED

Research Started in 1927 by Hamamatsu College and Waseda University

Television research in Japan was started as far back as 1927 by several institutes. Hamamatsu Higher Technical College began the study of system using Braun tube, and the Waseda University and the Electrotechnical Laboratory of the Department of Communications commenced investigations into the mechanical system utilizing rotating mirror wheel and Nipkow disc respectively.

Since 1935, details of above researches conducted by these laboratories have been given in the annual report of the Television Society of Japan, a body consisting of investigators of television throughout the country.

The following are recent activities of investigations going on separately at these laboratories.

At the Waseda University Professors Yamamoto and Kawarada have started the study of a large-sized receiving apparatus utilizing Kerr Cell and, further, they are now making a study of an intermediate film transmitting system.

At the Electro-technical Laboratory of the Department of Communications, Mr. Sone was first engaged in the study of the mechanical transmitting and receiving apparatus using an improved type of Nipkow disc and completed a simple televisophone, but in later years, this laboratory has taken a new departure from the old plan and adopted the electronic methods of scanning and Mr. Seki has been appointed to take responsibility for this investigation. At present, he is making a study of the cathode-ray transmitting tube utilizing the photoconductive effect and of a receiving tube equipped with a light screen, the light transparency of which varies according to the cathode-ray bombardment.

The Tokyo Electric Co. constructed a few years ago an excellent intermediate film transmitting apparatus by employing the improved cathode-ray tube of Fransworth type, but afterward they took up the study of the cathode-ray tube of Iconoscope type. Recently they invented a transmitting tube of new type called "Tecoscope" the sensibility of which is several times higher than that of the ordinary Iconoscope type tube and is suited for the transmission of out-door scenes.

At Hamamatsu Higher Technical College, Prof. Takayanagi and others were engaged in the study and improvement of the electric transmitting and receiving tube. They are now investigating an improved style of transmitting tube of Iconoscope type supplemented with electron multiplier tube, and a special transmitting tube with the function of multiplying and intensifying electronic image converted from optical image and other researches.

Since 1936, they have been conducting an experiment on television transmission of moving picture films by a newly improved apparatus which is characterized by the use in combination of a film projector with optical compensation, such as "Mechaw" Kino Projector, and an Iconoscope type transmitting tube.

In the foregoing, recent activities of several laboratories in Japan were introduced, but these investigations are not sufficient for putting television to practical use, and developmental research necessary for its realization must be carried on in addition to these individual investigations.

In Japan, the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan which is to carry out television broadcasts in the future, is to take charge of this research enterprise which requires considerable expense and extensive organization.

Under these circumstances the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan has been engaged in extension of its Technical Research Laboratory since 1937, and has established the third Television Research Dept. In addition to the former research departments of transmitting and receiving apparatus, Professor Takayanagi of Hamamatsu Higher Technical College has been appointed chief of the Department and entrusted with television research in the Laboratory.

At present, the Technical Research Laboratory is devoted to synthetic researches in television in cooperation with private manufacturers as well as the Ministry of Communications and it has established an experimental television broadcasting station with the object of carrying out the developmental researches necessary to its early realization.

Besides these, the Corporation has newly built a group of mobile television transmitting-cars for the purpose of transmitting various interesting sights in the open air, and experiments are being conducted by these cars in the city of Tokyo. In these experiments, the standard system using 441 scanning lines, 25 pictures per sec. and interlaced scanning is being employed.

One of the problems which will soon have to be faced is relaying of the television programs, and as a solution to it, Director General of Telegraph and Telephone Engineering of the Department of Communications is conducting highly-advanced investigations both by wire and wireless facilities.

Entirely made in Japan, the television broadcasting unit is to be on par with, or even superior in some respects to, the best foreign makes. It is believed that before long the people in Tokyo, Osaka, and other large cities will be able to witness baseball games and other events in their homes.

Going west from Shibuya, Tokyo, for about 20 minutes by motorcar the Television Research Department,

(Continued on Page 3)

Filipino Salesgirls Now Speak Japanese

The Aguinaldo Department Store, the largest in the Philippines, has branches in all parts of the Islands, and incidentally, offers a haven to Japanese shoppers who do not understand any foreign language for the petite Filipino salesgirls speak Japanese fluently. Here they are serving two Japanese women with a friendly smile.

THE PAST WEEK IN REVIEW

Brave Army Units Awarded Citations

The War Ministry revealed in an announcement issued on August 7 that the Matsui and Mudaguchi Units, two daring units of the Imperial Japanese Army, had been awarded citations by Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Malay Area, in recognition of their meritorious services during the Malay campaign which culminated in the capture of Singapore.

This fact has now come to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor.

Japanese Occupy Strategic Islands

Bringing the war still closer to Australia, intrepid units of the Imperial Japanese Navy on July 30 succeeded in occupying Aru, Kei and Tanimber Islands in the Arafura Sea, which are located between the southern part of New Guinea and the northern tip of Australia. The joyous news was released by the Imperial Headquarters on August 6.

The loss of these groups of islands comprises a defeat from the effects of which it will be impossible for the enemy to recover, coming as it did at a time when Port Moresby, Horn Island and Port Darwin in the Australian mainland had been blasted by the Imperial Navy air arm and their military value rendered nil.

Navy Planes Blast Port Hedland

Chalking up another success, air units of the Imperial Japanese Navy carried out relentless raids on military facilities at Port Hedland, key point on the western coast of Australia early on the morning of July 30. The announcement of the latest success was contained in an Imperial Headquarters communique which added that damage was caused to the air base and various other facilities of military importance.

American West Coast Jittery

Undoubtedly due to the series of successes being scored by the Imperial Air Forces against Australian bases, the United States Western Defense Headquarters has announced that light control will be enforced along the entire western coast of America. News reports emanating from Lisbon state that the light control will be effective in some places to a distance of 250 kilometers inland.

Nine More U.S. Planes Shot Down

Nine more American-made planes were shot down by crack Japanese fliers during a sharp 40-minute aerial duel over the strategic Chungking base of Hengyang in south central Hunan Province on August 5. The duel occurred during a surprise Japanese raid carried out by units of the Imperial Army Air Force. Heavy damage was inflicted to military facilities.

No Change in Relations With Soviet

Speaking at the Greater East Asia Press Convention held recently in Hsinking, Lieutenant-Colonel Uichi Hasegawa, Chief of the Press Section of the Kwantung Army, declared that relations between Japan and the Soviet Union remain unchanged. Rumors centering around Japanese-Soviet ties, Lieutenant-Colonel Hasegawa stressed, are absolutely groundless and without doubt spread by the enemy countries, especially America, who wishes to bring Soviet Russia into the war against Japan.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hasegawa also declared that the defenses of Manchoukuo are complete.

Army Scores on China Front

More smashing victories were scored by the Imperial Japanese Army on the China Front during the past week, the fall of Sung-yang-cheng, strategic town situated at the estuary of the Wu River in Chekiang Province, and Suichang, also in Chekiang Province, highlighting the operations. Four divisions of the Chungking Ninth Army were completely routed in this drive by the Japanese Forces which was launched in the latter part of July.

Japanese aerial activity, meanwhile, took on new intensity last week, when important Chungking cities in widely scattered areas in Chekiang, Fukien and Hunan Provinces were subjected to furious assaults. On August 5 nine more American-made planes were shot down over the Hengyang airfield, thus bringing the total of U.S. planes shot down or destroyed at this point to 23.

Yahagi Stresses Post-War Work

In a stirring address delivered at the Osaka Central Public Hall on August 7, Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Army Spokesman of the Imperial Headquarters, declared that in the post-bellum management of East Asia, Japan must exert herself for the establishment of her unique culture as the leader nation of the Co-Prosperity Sphere including Australia and India. Japan has already passed the first stage of the War of Greater East Asia, Colonel Yahagi said, adding however that the War is not to end with the crushing of the Anglo-American countries and Chiang Kai-shek. Important is the post-bellum construction to follow the armed warfare, he declared, pointing out that according to the geographical and racial conditions, the world will be divided into a number of blocs in which Japan will lead the nations in East Asia and Germany the nations in Europe in which Africa is included.

8th Imperial Rescript Day Observed

The entire nation on Thursday, August 8, observed the Eighth Imperial Rescript Observance Day with a special program which included radio exercises, worship at the various shrines, meetings of the neighborhood associations and lectures. Radio addresses were broadcast by prominent men and at 6:30 a.m. the Imperial Rescript declaring war on Britain and the United States was read to the nation.

Bumper Rice Crop Indicated

All indications point to a bumper rice crop this year and a much better output than in average years is expected. This encouraging assurance was made by none other than Agriculture Minister Hiroya Ino at a regular meeting of the Cabinet recently.

Kishimoto Elected New Tokyo Mayor

Succeeding Tomejiro Okubo, General Ayao Kishimoto was elected Tokyo's 19th Mayor on August 3 by an overwhelming majority. The election came in near record time, appointment being made only 12 days after Mayor Okubo's resignation had been accepted by the City Assembly. An expert on ordnance, during his days of active military service, General Kishimoto nursed and brought up Japan's munitions manufacturing technique to its present day standard. For 30 years General Kishimoto toiled for the cause of Japan's military science. After the Manchurian Incident, he was decorated with the First Class Order of the Rising Sun.

Men at Front Save Y350,520,000

Another factor contributing to the success of the national savings campaign is the wholehearted cooperation in the move not only by the people on the home front but also by the soldiers at the battle-lines. These officers and men, it has been revealed by the War Ministry, have either deposited on the spot or sent home money-orders totaling Y350,520,000 since the outbreak of the China Affair.

People Eager to Serve Country

The large number of applications being received by the authorities volunteering services to the State is a vivid example of the enthusiasm harbored among the people to serve the country. Inquiries at the Tokyo Central Intelligence Office, which is the sole organ for civilian mobilization in Tokyo Prefecture, showed that the majority of the applicants lamented their misfortune at having been rejected at the physical examination for soldiers.

Reform Set For Shanghai Bank Organ

Reorganization of the Association of Foreign Banks in Shanghai will be carried out shortly, a report from that city reveals, adding that with the reform, the organ will entirely lose its Anglo-American influence. After the measure, the organization will be composed of only 10 banks, six Japanese, two French, one Italian and one German.

Baseball in Full Swing in Japan

Baseball, one of the nation's most popular summer sports is now in full swing, university, businessmen's and middle school teams all vieing for honors in their respective divisions. In a thrilling tilt at the Korakuen Stadium on August 7, the All-Keio nine downed the Chosen team by a 12-6 score to win the inter-city crown. Meanwhile, at the Meiji Shrine Stadium, the Kanto Middle School tourney has started. The professionals are also in the midst of a close penant race.

SINO-JAPANESE AMITY PRAISED BY USHIROKU

Chinese Collegians Impressed By Speech of Chief of Staff of Nippon Forces in China

Lieutenant-General Jun Ushiroku, Chief of Staff of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, deeply impressed a party of Chinese university students at Nanking on Friday morning with his speech encouraging the resuscitation of New China, Domei reported late Friday night. The Lieutenant-General stated, according to the news agency, as follows in substance:

"China and Japan, between which hostilities started through some misunderstanding, are now restored to the close friendly relation of 20 years ago. This restoration of peace has been acquired chiefly through the peace movement of President Wang Ching-wei.

"The late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's principle of 'Greater Asia' is now much supported by both China and Japan, which now know that any trouble would not have come between the two countries if both had been faithful to the doctrine.

"Chiang Kai-shek, leader of the Chungking regime, may be most legitimately called the common enemy of East Asia, not to say of his being a sworn foe to the Chinese nation, because he, now a complete puppet of the Anglo-Saxon nations, is obstinately standing in the way of a New Order in East Asia and the Indian independence.

"The War of Greater East Asia, since its outbreak, has been fast proving in favor of Japan. Our country has occupied the larger part of the Southern Regions, which means that the construction of a new world order is rapidly proceeding through the cooperation of Japan, Germany and Italy. You are the cream of the Chinese younger generation to whom I earnestly ask to shoulder the New Citizens' Movement under the able leadership of President Wang Ching-wei."

Lieutenant-General Ushiroku was invited that morning to deliver a speech before a party of Chinese university students gathered to undergo a series of summer-time training. The training was sponsored by the promotion council of the New Citizens' Movement. The speech lasted more than one hour from 10 a.m., Friday, it was reported.

Economic Problems of G. East Asia Probed

(Continued from Page 4)

when the length of time required for the completion of a scheme is thus pre-determined, there is danger of the work being irregularly attended to. The Greater East Asia Construction Communion's answer to the Government's inquiry contains the following words:

"Every economic measure to be enforced in Greater East Asia will be executed on the way best suited for the actualities in it, but will be regulated according to the requirements of the War."

The Production-Expansion Plan limits the materials to be produced to the following items:

Ships, iron and steel, nickel, aluminum, aviation-oil, machine-tools and electric power, which are all the so-called "urgent defense resources."

It also urges the production within the country of iron-ore, special iron-ore, etc. The realistic nature of the Government's development policy is reflected in its special care for the interests of Manchoukuo and China. Its trade plan expects a great deal from the two countries. Our trade with them has considerably improved both in exports and imports. The drawback of the realistic policy lies in the fact that it is apt to lose sight of its original goal and not infrequently becomes compromising. There is a possibility that the Government will have to set all the enterprises in Greater East Asia nationalized or entrusted to private interests. The Government will find it necessary to carefully examine the present forms of all the enterprises in Japan, Manchoukuo and China, and at the same time set up an industrial control organization with a jurisdiction over the whole of Greater East Asia. We must, with all these possibilities in view, do the needful in meeting whatever development of the situation.

Effective Leadership

We can confidently expect to render Greater East Asia self-sufficient in time. Malayan iron and rubber have already been collected to the extent of covering the entire requirements in the country. Bauxite, tungsten, zinc and lead from the Southern Region are also expected to more than fulfill the home requirements. However, this will be possible only when we, in accordance with the principles of large sphere economy, guide the natives of the Region and make them cooperate with us sincerely and whole heartedly. We must share the fruits of our labors as well as our duties towards the Co-Prosperity Sphere with them as fairly as possible, while, on the other hand, striving to improve their intellectual standard or correct their temperament badly perverted by the Anglo-American. We must do all work entrusted us by the authorities disinterestedly, that is, without being stimulated by the sense of profit. It is to be seen that all our industrialists advancing into the Southern Region work in the above spirit. If anyone of them acts shamefully, the natives may generalize from a single instance and consider all the Japanese residents as in the same groove. Indeed, every Japanese national in the Region must consider that he has a dual duty of engaging in a certain occupation and at the same time of enlightening the natives around him.

Modern Child Education

These teachers are educating a group of children in a park in Tokyo through entertainment. This is a modern trend of education in Japan and will be adopted throughout the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia.

Anglo-U.S. Denounced For Exploiting China

(Continued from Page 4)

ed China enormous loans. It also took a keen interest in developing mining enterprise. For example, it promoted the Kailan Mining Administration to exploit the rich coal deposits of North China. On the other hand, America's economic advance into China was of comparatively recent growth. Following the British example, it entered the market of China as a competitor to Japan. It became ambitious to hold China perpetually as an outlet of its industrial products at the cost of Japanese manufactured articles. Therefore, the economic ambition of the United States was quite contrary to its own policy of equal opportunity for others.

Open Door Policy

For the purpose of developing its Pacific coast, the United States at first welcomed the influx of Chinese labor. In 1890 the Chinese colony in America had a population of over 107,000. Yet the American Government resented the infiltration of the Chinese and enacted an immigration law prohibiting not only the entry of the Chinese, but Japanese too. This act of discrimination strained the earlier friendly relations between the United States and China, and a boycott of American goods movement was started by certain Chinese quarters. The curious fact is that although America denied China the freedom to emigrate, it regarded the latter's market as its legitimate commercial sphere. In 1900 when the Boxer Rebellion occurred, John Hay, then American Secretary of State, propounded the policy of open door and equal opportunity. At that time America's annual trade with China averaged 50 million dollars. But after the rebellion, it increased its commercial activity, with the consequence that during the first World War period its annual trade with China jumped to 420 million dollars, and the number of its business concerns increased to forty from twenty-two. Then during the post-bellum period no less than ninety more American commercial firms were established.

Along with its expansion of commercial activities in China, the United States began to take a considered interest in Chinese politics, and so it formed a partnership with Britain to maintain Anglo-Saxon supremacy in East Asia. Its commercial open door policy degenerated into a political ambition, and, while it safeguarded its home trade by erecting a high tariff wall, it demanded all sorts of privileges to conduct "open trade" in the China market. This self-centered policy, which it pursued from that time till the outbreak of the Pacific war, should be regarded as the major disturbing factor in Sino-Japanese relations.

The late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who led the Chinese National Revolution of 1912 and founded the Kuomintang Party, had estimated the annual Anglo-Saxon exploitation of China to the tune of 1,200 million yuan. This estimate is rather conservative, for during that turbulent time the adverse annual trade balance of China was in the neighborhood of 1,200 million yuan. Therefore, it is reasonable to imagine that the Anglo-American exploitation of China was quite extensive.

(To be Concluded)

Wings of the Navy

(Continued from Page 4)

record time. The other Boeing craft disappeared.

The Japanese naval pilot was disappointed as he gradually regained his altitude. Suddenly two enemy craft appeared, some 5,000 meters in the distance. But when he approached them he discovered seven other planes tailing behind the two —nine against one!

Private Nakamura darted into the formation as the planes dispersed in all directions. And in the ensuing aerial dogfight, the Japanese "Naval Eagle" centered his attacks on one plane while the remaining eight Curtiss-Hawk fighters directed their fire on the lone dare-devil.

Here again, the years of vigorous training and cool-headedness carried this daring "Naval Eagle" through a test which proves the Japanese are sound of eye and ear. One of the Curtiss-Hawk's bullets hit Private Nakamura's right hand. Nevertheless, despite this handicap, the Japanese pilot constantly poured hot lead into his victim's gasoline tank, finally sending the craft to the ground in flames.

Private Nakamura's score tallied two planes shot down.

Bags Three

Private Noguchi directed his machine-gun fire on a Curtiss-Hawk fighter-plane. After chasing the enemy craft for sometime, Private Noguchi suddenly noticed another Curtiss-Hawk tailing him.

"Two of them, eh? I must get them both!" Private Noguchi thought as he tightened his grip on his machine-gun and again opened fire on his enemy craft. The riddling bullets finally sent the plane into smoke and flames.

"Now to get the second one," the Japanese "Naval Eagle" mumbled to himself as he gritted his teeth and began hounding the second Curtiss-Hawk. This one proved an easy prey.

After riddling his first machine-gun fire, the enemy craft seemed to float helplessly about. Private Noguchi cautiously neared his plane closer to the enemy craft, fearing it might be playing "opossum" and a second barrage of machine-gun when the enemy pilot threw up his arms, fell forward as the plane shot to the ground enwrapped in flames.

Thus, although Private Noguchi had successfully shot down three enemy planes it was later discovered that his craft had experienced intense gun-fire as 23 machine-gun marks were found on the wings and fuselage of his plane.

Incidentally, Private Nakamura had received 30 shots on his plane.

However, what's more important is that during the course of the battle, the four Japanese "Naval Eagles" had shot down a total of ten enemy planes.

"It's all in a day's work," these airmen said with a smile.

'EAST ASIATIC COUNTRIES MUST STRIVE TOGETHER'

States Luang Virayodha, First Thai Minister to Hsinking

The nations of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere are brothers under one roof, and therefore, there should be no thought of a foreign country among themselves, Major-General Luang Virayodha, until recently military attache to the Thai Embassy in Tokyo, stated Friday on the eve of the first anniversary of Thailand's recognition of Manchoukuo.

Major-General Virayodha shortly will leave Tokyo for Manchoukuo to assume his post as first Thai Minister to Hsinking.

Pointing out that if Japan, Manchoukuo, China and Thailand are out of step the great task of the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere cannot be achieved, Major-General Virayodha added that he is firmly determined to exert his utmost for attainment of this great aim.

Sun Yat-sen Statue Shifted

C.P.S.

NANKING, August 8.—As a perennial source of inspiration to the citizens of New China, the bronze statue of the late Founder of the Chinese Republic, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, in the premises of the former Central Military Officers' Academy, will be removed to the public park which is now being laid out in a large, open space at Hsin Chieh Kow.

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NEW MOVE IN CHINA EXPLAINED BY WANG

Aimed at Common Prosperity For East Asia, Declares Nanking President

Commenting on the movement for the spiritual re-alignment of the Chinese people, Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of China, declared that the New National Movement is being aimed primarily at Chinese youth, Domei reported yesterday.

The movement, he continued, is being carried out under the slogan that the reconstruction of China is synonymous with the reconstruction and defense of East Asia.

He declared that if China's power of recuperation are so low that the country cannot reconstruct itself, then there cannot be enough strength in China to contribute to the defense of East Asia.

Only with the reconstruction of China as a new and stronger nation, can common prosperity be enjoyed in Asia, he added. Conversely, he continued, there can be no reconstruction in China unless East Asia is defended.

In the field of material reconstruction, he added, the progress of the model peace zones south of Lake Tahu is exemplary of the work being carried out throughout the country.

The living and business activities of the inhabitants of the people in these zones are being conducted under perfectly normal conditions and the uplifting of their material well-being can be seen in the increase of the production of industrial and agricultural products and the promptness with which land taxes are paid, he said.

Uncountable thousands of the people living in Chungking's oppressed areas, he continued, are now openly expressing the desire to move to the safety and protection offered by the orderly life under the National Government.

Industrial, commercial and agricultural activities in the model peace zones will further be pushed, he said, to increase the material wealth of the inhabitants. Moreover, he said, the expansion of Chinese productive capacity is China's greatest contribution to the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and an indispensable condition for the strengthening of China itself.

Concluding, President Wang said that plans already are being made for post war conditions when China will become, as in the past, the greatest consumer of goods in Asia.

Enemy Caught Sailing North Of Coral Sea

(Continued from Page 1)

side of the chain, and, supposing it to be a continuous island, named it New Georgia. In 1792 and 1793, d'Entrecasteaux surveyed portions of the coast line of the large islands. Dumont d'Urville in 1838 continued the survey.

Traders and missionaries now endeavored to settle in the islands but neither met with much success.

In 1845 the French Marist fathers went to Isabel, where Mgr. Epaulle, first vicar-apostalic of Melanesia, was killed by the native inhabitants soon after landing. Three years later this mission had to be abandoned; but in 1881 work was again resumed.

In 1856 John Coleridge Patterson, afterwards bishop of Melanesia, paid his first visit to the islands, and teachers among the native inhabitants trained at the Melanesian mission college subsequently established themselves there. About this date, Benjamin Boyd, while cruising was kidnapped by the native inhabitants and never afterwards heard of.

In 1873 the "foreign labor" traffic in plantation hands for Queensland and Fiji extended its baneful influence from the New Hebrides to these islands. In 1893, the islands Malaita, Marovo, Guadalcanal, and San Cristoval with their surrounding islets were annexed by Great Britain, and a delimination of German and British influence in the archipelago was made by the convention of Nov. 14, 1899.

The German Solomon Islands were occupied by an Australian force in September, 1914, and under mandate from the League of Nations, the islands were assigned to Australia in 1920. In 1927 an outbreak of the native inhabitants, resulting in the death of several missionaries, caused the exposition of martial law.

Germans Take 2 More Towns; Allies Confer

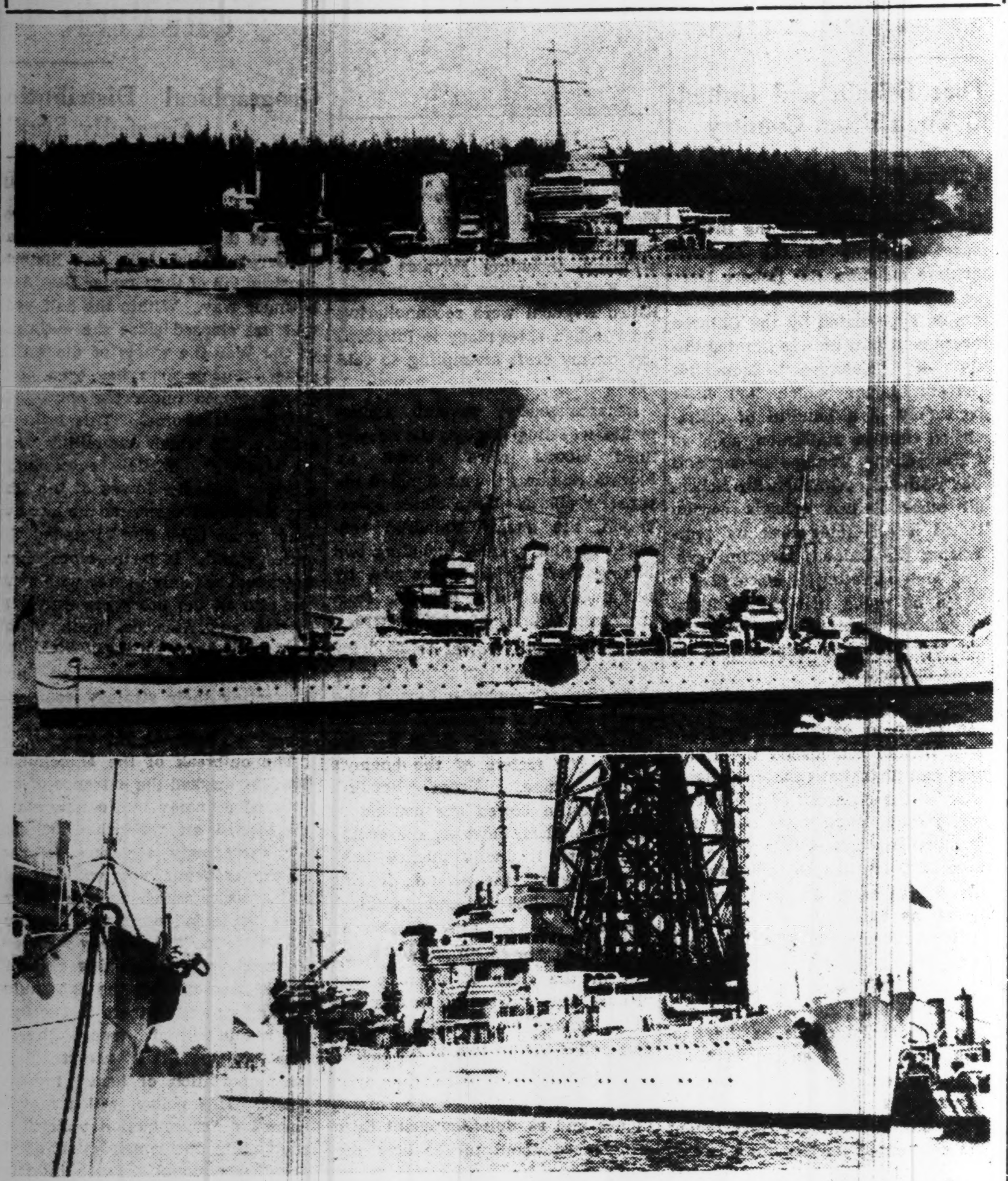
(Continued From Page 1)

be executed. However, the Turkish authorities have denied such an agreement.

Soviet vessels in the Black Sea have also been thrown into confusion and numerous ships are said to have fled into Turkish ports.

Eighteen crew members of a Soviet ship which sailed into a Turkish port on Wednesday have been interned by the Turkish Government, it was said.

Newest Victims of Japanese Naval Might



These sleek iron monsters, once bulwarks of the dwindling Allied Fleet, have met their fate at the hands of the invincible Japanese Navy, further adding to the store of Allied scrap iron on the ocean floor. From top to bottom, they are a 9,950-ton American cruiser of the Astoria type, a 9,950-ton Australian cruiser of the Australia type, and a 9,870-ton American cruiser of the Minneapolis type.

Press Comments

Sunday, August 9, 1942

Indian Demands

ASAHI—At the All-Japan Committee meeting of the Indian National Congress Party, held in Bombay on August 7, the demands involving the immediate independence of India and withdrawal of all British influence, except the military strength, were submitted when the three leaders, Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, all expressed their unreserved opinions. That their demands are proper and fair have been frequently emphasized by us. In spite of this, Britain has been persistently rejecting their demands out of its selfish calculation. We who are heartily welcoming the perfect independence of India and the establishment of India for the Indians are not hesitating to express our sympathy and support as Asiatics for their strong attitude of rejecting all sorts of British threats and for their decisive step of carrying through their objective.

However, here is one thing that arouses our attention. This is the fact that India's new demands not only allow the American and British troops to stay in India, but that India is ready to cooperate with them against a third country which is intending to invade India. Such a conditional demand does not mean India's independence in a perfect sense. Moreover, judging from the present situation of the War of Greater East Asia, this conditional demand is liable to turn India into a battlefront between Japan versus America and Britain and also to cause a Japanese-Indian military conflict without any reason.

Why India has made such a conditional demand is supposed to have been motivated by India's idea to let Britain accept the new demands easily as far as possible. We understand the plight of India and for this we are expressing our support to the new demands, but should like to point out that the conditional independence of India does not put the finishing touches to perfect independence.

The 1944 Counter-Attack

KOKUMIN—The American authorities are trying to pacify the turbulent mood of the popular mind resulting from the successive war reverses, by resorting to a big bluff; declaring that 1944 will be the year when America with renewed vigor will start an active counter-attack on Japan. They add, by the way, that this action will lead America to victory. The American Government declares that it is confident of final victory and is steeped in production of munitions at all costs through staggering appropriations. American authorities especially are absorbed in constructing warships, aircraft carriers and other arms, mainly airplanes.

It is good for Japan to lead the situation to an eventual crushing of the American forces before they are completely rebuilt without giving them any chance to satisfy their plan of counter-attack. And it will be necessary for the Japanese people not to be too exultant over the present victory. Judging from various plans advanced thus far, America apparently is concentrating upon the construction of a possibly large number of aircraft carriers and military planes of superior capacity, intending thereby to raid the Japanese territory and destroying important places here. Another plan is that they are trying to secure Australian territory as a base for their new Pacific operations. America apparently is following a policy of resorting to guerilla warfare with its remaining naval air forces to wear out Japan under wartime stress pending the completion of such preparations in 1944.

Japan will never allow the enemy to realize such tactics. However, we must renew our determination at this moment. Any idea that Japan has attained the major portion of the War of Greater East Asia thus far and such a viewpoint as is advantageous to Japan connected with the shortage of materials in America and a possible economic bankruptcy consequent upon a vicious inflation should be laid aside at this moment. Any spiritual laxity among the Japanese will be a serious affair.

Of course, Japan's internal structure and home front are solid beyond dispute, as the 100,000,000 people are unified like one mass of flame. This is surely in contrast to the American home front. This country also has enough natural resources and materials to fight out the war. Tactically, too, Japan is in an undefeatable position. We Japanese feel more than ever the need to strive to meet the coming situation.

It is true Japan is now in a very superior position to carry out decisive battles against America and Britain. This will be more pronounced than ever in 1944. It is up to Japan to study the conditions of the enemy countries and to understand them correctly and then wage decisive battles without waiting for that year to come. An ancient Japanese saying has it that "To know the enemy and to know oneself is the greatest secret of a hundred victories in a hundred warfares."

Incoming Ambassadors

MIYAKO—The exchange ship Asama carrying Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura and Saburo Kurusu and many other Japanese evacuees and the exchange ship Conte Verde are due in Shonan today. The evacuees may feel something lacking, as they are not welcomed by their relatives there, but, when they realize that they are welcomed by a large number of Japanese residents at the unexpected place, which was occupied by Japan following a glorious victory in the War of Greater East Asia, they must feel something very pleasant and impressive. The Japanese people are very thankful for the hard efforts exerted by these ambassadors. All other Japanese, too, have been working hard abroad. We are ready to welcome them elaborately on their arrival in Yokohama.

India Demands Full Freedom From Britain

(Continued From Page 1)

to India's challenge, according to a Reuters report from New Delhi.

The statement, the report said, stressed that there can be no recognition of the resolution by the Government-General.

The Viceroy's statement, the report said, stressed that the defense of India, the protection of India's interests, the maintenance of India's ability to carry on a war and the maintenance of equilibrium among the various Indian political parties are the duties that rest upon the Government-General and that the Government-General will fulfill its duties in spite of the direct challenge of the Indian National Congress Party.

However, the statement asserted, the duties of the Government-General are not merely disciplinary but are aimed to preclude the possibilities of obstacles being placed in the way of the war effort.

The policies of the Government-General, the statement continued, are being carried out under a distinct understanding of the duty to not only India itself but to the United Nations and to civilization.

Although the Government-General had been watching the recent developments in India with deep concern and had hoped that the Indian National Congress Party would realize the futility of its action, the statement said the anticipations have been upset by the approval of the "Quit India" resolution.

Therefore, the statement ominously concluded that there can be only one answer to the "Quit India" resolution.

Refuses to Discuss Demand

Domei

LISBON, August 8.—Tension between British and Indian leaders on the question of immediate extension of independence to India threatened to flare up into an open rupture tonight when the Indian Government flatly declined to negotiate with the Congress Party on the basis of the "Quit India" resolution adopted earlier this afternoon by the All-India Congress Committee, according to reports from New Delhi.

The Indian Government reportedly refused to consider the Congress Party's demand on the ground that it was calculated to plunge India into confusion and anarchy and paralyse its war effort.

Meanwhile the momentous session of the All-India Committee concluded its session today after listening to a fiery speech delivered by Mahatma Gandhi which lasted for nearly two hours.

Mr. Gandhi concluded his dramatic address with the significant words: "I am pledged to the Congress and the Congress is pledged to do or die."

Suspension of Indian Papers Demanded

Domei

LISBON, August 8.—As a first step of a general disobedience movement, Mahatma Gandhi today demanded that all Indian managed newspapers suspend publication, according to a Reuters dispatch received here today from Bombay.

SHANGHAI OBSERVES FIRST INCIDENT DAY

Vice-Admiral Ohno Recalls How Small Japanese Force Beat Back Strong Enemy

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 7.—With the arrival today of the first Shanghai Incident Memorial Day since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Vice-Admiral Ichiro Ohno, commander of the Shanghai Naval Garrison, gave his reminiscences of the Shanghai Incident in an interview with Japanese correspondents today.

Vice-Admiral Ohno stated: "What I was most impressed with was the fact that the Japanese bluejackets with a small force of no more than 3,000, successfully tackled an enemy consisting of 30,000 men, nearly ten times stronger than the Japanese, and protected the lives and property of the Japanese residents here. This can only be attributed to the traditional fighting spirit of the Japanese Navy, and it is this spirit which makes our Navy undefeatable.

"The successful attack on Pearl Harbor," he continued, "the glorious battle of the Coral Sea, the battle off Malay Peninsula and the brave landings made at several points in the face of enemy resistance are all due to this traditional fighting spirit," the Vice-Admiral said.

In conclusion, he pointed out that on account of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the position of Shanghai has become very important and that the responsibility of the Shanghai Naval Garrison has also become graver.

TELEVISION GROWTH IN JAPAN IS TRACED

(Continued From Page 2)

Kinuta-cho, Setagaya, where 100-meter antenna-towers are nearing completion, can be reached. The Department has already four television receiving sets. They are ready for use at any moment. Television studio within the main hall appears exactly like a stage of a small theater, illuminated with numerous lights.

Three television cameras are seen mounted on carriages with rubber wheels. These cameras will be used in the studio as well as outdoors, in order to catch and broadcast the moving images while the accompanying equipment will catch and transmit the voices and sounds.

Television receiving sets will be installed at the Broadcasting Hall in Marunouchi and several other places in Tokyo and television broadcasts be made from the Television Research Dept. A television receiving set is about the size of an ordinary electric gramophone. It has already been successfully tested. The Nippon Electric Co. and the Tokyo Electric Co. are now busy manufacturing sets, which will be sold at ¥4,000 each.

On the second floor of the studio are installed elaborate readjusting machines. Tests within the studio have been quite satisfactory, according to Dr. Takayanagi.

Since super-short wave is used in the broadcasting, the experiment is limited to a great extent as far as distance is concerned. According to the present equipment, successful television broadcasting is believed to be possible within the radius of 15 kilometers.

In other words, the broacasts from Kinuta-cho can successfully be seen and heard in the Nihombashi and Kojimachi regions, Tokyo, it is believed.

After about six months of public tests, the broadcasting radius will be extended to about 50 kilometers. In the event of the materialization of this extension, citizens in Tokyo will be able to enjoy in their homes baseball games of the Meiji Shrine stadium, sumo bouts of the Ryogoku Kokugikan arena, horse-races, Kabuki plays, and other things, it is believed.

Completing the Tokyo tests, the Corporation plans to establish television stations in Osaka and Nagoya before long.

Dr. Takayanagi of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, Drs. Niwa and Kobayashi of the Nippon Electric Co., Technician Imaoka of the Tokyo Electric Co., Technician Sone of the Electric Experiment Station, and Drs. Yamamoto and Kawarada of Waseda University are working to perfect television in Japan.

They are all working on units using their own principles, based on the general methods now used in television.

What is television? How does it work? Television means the transmission to a distant point, usually by electric waves, of persons or things in motion, to be seen at the place of reception at practically the instant the action takes place.

Scenes such as baseball games, stage plays, etc., are first recorded by an electric movie camera. In the system being adopted by the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, a kind of Iconoscope or image-breaking tube is used. As in telephoto, an image is broken into numerous picture elements, each reproduced in shades varying between black and white, matching the degree of intensity of the original scene.

According to the system being used by the Japanese Broadcasting Corporation, the image is broken into 441 scanning lines, each line consisting of numerous "electric" dots of different shades. Image scanning is done at speed as high as 25 images a second.

In telephoto transmission, it takes from five to 10 minutes to transmit over wire a picture of the visiting-card size, whereas in television 25 such images can be transmitted a second.

The images recorded electrically by the movie cameras are transmitted by wire to a television motorcar which sends them to the broadcasting station by wireless before they are sent over the ether by the television broadcasting station.

The control machines of the television motorcar or television broadcasting station serve the same role as the editing department of a movie studio. Scenes are "edited" into one televie story.

For instance, an electric camera records the scenes of dancing, a second the scenes of the musical accompaniment, and a third takes motion pictures of some outdoor scenes. In television broadcasting these scenes are switched on or off at the control room in order to blend them into a unified story.

The higher the television broadcasting antenna, the better the transmission, since the best results are obtained when the "super-short waves" came to the television receivers directly.

Accordingly, in Paris the famed Eiffel Tower is used as the television broadcasting tower. The receiving antenna to be used by the television receiver differs from the ordinary radio antenna in that it is made up of copper wire about three meters long, suspended between long poles.

The receiving set of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation uses the cathode ray tube, more pupularly known as the Braun tube. Shaped like a trumpet, it constitutes the most important part of the receiving unit.

The electric impulses received through the ether are converted into dots of light of varying intensity the moment they strike the flourescent screen at the bottom of the Braun tube.

The moving images thus flashed on the screen are reflected on the mirror attached to the interior lid of the televie receiving unit, which is about the size of an ordinary electric gramophone.

The working speed of the Braun tube should be synchronized with that of the scanning of the electric eye or else the image flashed on the screen becomes blurred.

At present a televie receiver will cost about Y.4,000, but the Nippon Electric Co. is confident that sets for about Y.1,500 will be on the market before long.

Since super short-waves have yet to be studied fully, the hook-up short-waves are generally believed to a very difficult problem. As matters now stand, the only way moving images can be transmitted over long distances is to use wire to strengthen the electrons in the course of transmission.

According to the calculations of the Communications Office, it would cost at least Y.6 million to provide facilities to send television images between Tokyo and Osaka by wire. Accordingly, the authorities plan to limit television broadcasting, by establishing a Tokyo televie station for the Tokyo region, and Osaka station for Osaka district, etc.

"Having undergone a very careful preparatory period, the Japanese television system will soon forge ahead rapidly," declares Dr. Shoji Kobayashi of the Nippon Electric Co.

Four years ago, that is, in the summer of 1935, Technician Ataru Sone of the Electric Experiment Station made a successful test of the televie telephone, while Dr. Takayanagi had already held public tests on his television system, though not on a large scale. So Japan is not far behind Germany, which laid a 300-kilometer televie cable between Berlin and Leipzig and commenced the televie telephone service between the two cities in the spring of 1936. Germany manifested to the world the triumph of Nazi science by starting television broadcasts of the scenes of the Berlin Olympic in the summer of the same year, installing receiving sets at 25 different post offices in the city.

The moving scenes that flash on the screen of home television receiving sets are about twice the size of an ordinary postcard, but Dr. Takayanagi has already made successful tests in enlarging these scenes.

A technician of the R. C. A. laboratory of America has already succeeded in enlarging the television image to one meter square. Ordinary motion picture screens are also being used in the realm of televie. Thus the televie stars and announcers must be attractive, as well as having good voices.

In London, according to Dr. Kobayashi, scenes of the blue ribbon Oxon-Cantab boat race on the Thames are broadcast by television system, and even golf lessons are given by televie. However, it was only at the end of last year that London began real televie broadcasting to the public, while America has just embarked on the public enterprise.

It may be well here to mention a word concerning the practical use of television in Japan. As stated above, though television researches in Japan have made rapid progress in recent years at several laboratories in the country, and quality of receiving image has come to increase its utility value gradually, much room is left for further technical improvement before starting the formal transmission of television in practice, and a very cautious attitude toward it is deemed necessary.

Under the state of affairs in our country, the present system of television requires too much expense both in transmission and reception, and this is proving a great obstacle in popularizing television among the people. At the same time, in view of the fact that the television receiver is unlikely to have a long life for the present, it is considered a wise policy to postpone the opening of the formal transmission of television a little while till we can foresee the future of the enterprise to a certain extent.

Indian Independence Is Supported By Dr. Lin Yu-tang and Pearl Buck

Author Sees Inconsistency in Cordell Hull Telling Nations to Fight for Freedom, Yet Not Backing Indian Independence

Domei

LISBON, August 7.—A head-on collision between Britain and India is inevitable, declared Lin Yu-tang, famous Chinese author and commentator during a mass meeting held by the Post-war World Council in New York today.

He declared that the entire Indian nation feels keenly about freedom.

Referring to the recent statement by the United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull that every nation should fight for freedom, Lin stressed that the Indians are now fighting for freedom and therefore Hull should not tell the Indians not to fight for independence.

Meanwhile, in a special message to the meeting Pearl Buck, noted authoress, declared that British efforts to charge Mahatma Gandhi with having appealed to Japan were nothing but propaganda. She added that it is high time for the people of the United States to understand the reasons for the present situation in order that they may aid India.

Java Indians Support Move

Domei

BATAVIA, August 8.—Indian residents in Java, numbering approximately 6,000, held mass meetings here and at Surabaya yesterday supporting the Indian independence movement now going on in their homeland and adopted a resolution urging leaders in India to realize their aim by all means at this golden opportunity.

The resolution, which was telegraphed today to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, president of the Indian National Congress Party, reads:

"We earnestly desire that India be freed from the yoke of Britain which has always held us in thraldom. Now is the opportunity to realize India's independence and we wish you every success so that this goal may be attained at this golden opportunity without fail."

All the Indians attending the rallies in Surabaya and here, paraded through the streets after the meetings shouting "Down with Britain!"

Hankow Indians Hold Rally

Domei

HANKOW, August 8.—Indian residents here, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, held a second anti-British mass meeting in support of Indian independence, it was learned today.

The Indians adopted a resolution giving full support of the Independence movement in India and issued an appeal to all Indians in East Asia to rally behind the movement.

Indians Go on Fast

The greater part of the Indian nationals residing in Hongkong, Malaya, Manila and Burma on August 7, the day of the convocation at Bombay of the All-India Congress Committee for deciding India's final attitude toward British rule, simultaneously went on fast with the object of solidly backing up the stand of India's independence leaders, the Asahi reported today from Bangkok.

Meanwhile, the Indian Independence League at Bangkok yesterday was said to have instructed its more than 80 branches scattered throughout East Asia to give moral support to delegates participating in the Bombay meeting.

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PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m. Closed on Sundays and holidays during August. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

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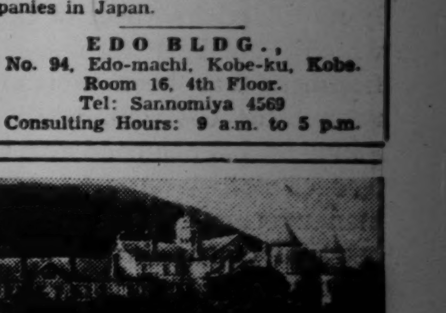

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TOKYO, MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1942

Storm Over Arabia

India is not the only place where the British record of broken promises and barefaced deceits has raised a storm which threatens to blow down the edifice of the British Empire. Throughout the Arab world, the glib promises which the British strewed so freely and violated with equal facility during the last World War have proved to be a veritable sowing of dragon's teeth which has now produced a bloody harvest of strife which threatens to bring just retribution to the sower. Today as the British Empire faces collapse from military defeats in all parts of the world, not the least of the forces which stand ready to hasten that collapse is the forces of a resurgent Arab nationalism bent on redressing the betrayal it had suffered earlier at the hands of the British.

The Arabs wanted independence. Capitalizing on this fact, the British utilized the Arabs for all they were worth while the World War was in progress, but once the war was ended the British had no compunctions about abandoning the Arabs in a lurch. "Help Britain by fighting the Turks and Britain will secure you your independence," was the enticing bait held out by the British to the Arabs. How the British persistently pushed forward this promise and how the Arabs responded is a matter of historical record. The exploits of the now legendary Lawrence of Arabia in fanning the Revolt in the Desert and the zeal with which the Arab leaders, trusting in the fair promises of this British emissary, swept Turkish power out of their land were a glorious and exciting prelude to what turned out to be a sordid and tragic ending.

The tragedy of betrayal began when Allenby and his British troops paraded into Jerusalem and Damascus as if they were the conquering heroes while the Arabs, without whose help the British would have been able to accomplish nothing, were relegated to the inconspicuous background. The tragedy of betrayal continued when Britain, tearing up her earlier promises of an independent Greater Arabia, proceeded to maim and dismantle the incipient united Arabia which had begun to take shape. Out of the Greater Arabia which should have been, Britain tore off Syria which was given to France as a part of a secret bargain, although now the British have wrested it back. Out of one portion of the remainder, Britain created the feeble little puppet state of Trans-Jordan, wholly dependent on British subsidies and wholly subservient to British control. And indignity of indignities, in still another portion of the Arab realm, Palestine, Britain tried to push out the native Arabs to make room for the Jews of Europe.

Only in Mesopotamia, where Arab nationalism was not to be denied, and in Saudi-Arabia, into whose inaccessible deserts the tentacles of British power could not sufficiently penetrate, have the British belatedly and reluctantly permitted the establishment of outwardly independent kingdoms. But the Kingdom of Iraq in Mesopotamia is a pitifully mutilated fragment of the Arabian Empire which had been promised, and even this fragment has been constantly subjected to unwelcome coercion, while even inaccessible Saudi-Arabia has been able to keep reasonably free of British interference only by adept maneuvering. So outrageous has been the betrayal of the Arabs by the British that Lawrence himself, the original instrument of the British policy, soon retired in horrified protest to adopt a life of ascetic penitence until a virtually self-invited death put to rest his troubled conscience.

For example, in Iraq which at no time in her history has ever been able really to call her soul her own, the British were long loathe to concede even the outward form of an independent kingdom, and to the very end even after the form had been conceded the British have never withdrawn their interference and coercion. King Feisal who demanded the complete independence of his country too insistently met his death suddenly and mysteriously from a cup of coffee when he happened to visit Europe. His son, King Ghazi, who inherited his father's passion for freedom from British control, also met his death in a curious motoring accident. His prime minister, Bekr Sidki Pasha, whose anti-British attitude was well known, was assassinated in Mosul shortly previously. And now since the outbreak of the present war, the British have forcibly occupied the country again with a formidable army.

Saudi-Arabia has fared hardly better. King Ibn Saud has had to display his unusual diplomatic talents to the utmost to preserve his present neutrality in the face of persistent British machinations to drag him into hostilities against the Axis. So far failing in their schemes, the British have been inciting their puppet Emir Abdallah of Trans-Jordan to quarrel with Ibn Saud, although the latter is a man of unusual character and personality who commands the highest respect of Moslems of all countries.

The consequence of all these misdeeds committed by the British for the sake of their imperialistic ambitions is that today ominous clouds are gathering in the Arabian skies. When the fury of the storm should beat against the now tottering edifice of British imperialism, what will happen to British power in the Near and Middle East can well be imagined. Iraq may just now be outwardly quiet under the heel of the British military, but inwardly it is seething with resentment and gathering strength for the outbreak. From the deserts of Saudi-Arabia camel-mounted armies of tribesmen may soon come swarming out again as they did at the time of the last World War, this time to wreak vengeance on the invading British, however, instead of to fight against other Moslems as dupes of the scheming British.

What the Arabs can actually do against the British army has already been demonstrated on a small scale in the revolt in Palestine. How the Arabs actually feel has also been revealed in the Palestine revolt, for it was far from being a mere local attack on the incoming Jews or their British backers. It was a nationalist movement which stirred the imagination and hopes of Arabs everywhere. Contributions from Syria, Trans-Jordan, Iraq, Hejaz, Saudi-Arabia poured in for the support of the Arab defenders of Palestine. Volunteers from heretofore rival tribes came from all over the Arab world to fight shoulder to shoulder against the common Anglo-Jewish enemy. It was a significant harbinger of a great nationalist upsurge which, though yet barely started, may soon sweep with cyclonic fury throughout the Moslem world until the last vestiges of British imperialism in the Near and Middle East have been obliterated. It may eventually unleash a great constructive power capable of restoring the glories of the great Arab Empire of the past. The might of Suleiman the Magnificent, the romantic opulence of Haroun-al-Raschid, the scholarly brilliance of Averroes and Avicenna may once more come alive in the future renaissance of Arab power.

The Axis legions thundering at the door of the British citadel in North Africa, the sympathetic attitude of the German and Italian authorities toward Arab aspirations, the inspiration of great leaders who are directing the nationalist movement from exile like the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem and the former Iraq Premier Raschid al El Gailani are portents of a development which may revolutionize the history of the world. As the British Empire has disappeared from East Asia to make way for the rise of a New Order under Japan's leadership so in the Near and Middle East the British Empire may also soon disappear to make way for a resurrected Arab Empire. Great storms are brewing in the skies over all the world, and when after the tumult the debris is cleared away, a purified and reconstructed world will emerge freed from the unjust and iniquitous encrustations of the past. Such is the inexorable course of history which Britannia, for all the flaunting of her decaying power, cannot stop.

A Year Ago Today

August 10, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

The British battleship which reportedly appeared in the Bay of Thailand some time ago to stage a demonstration against Thailand was identified as the Warspite, 30,600 tons, which had been greatly damaged by German vessels near Narvik last year. The British battleship was sent to Singapore to undergo repairs but was forced to proceed to Manila in view of a shortage of repair materials in Singapore. Taking advantage of this voyage, the Warspite seems to have appeared off Thailand, with a view to threatening her to align with the British.

* * *

Claiming brilliant military achievements on the Ukraine front, the German High Command announced in a special communique the annihilation of the Soviet Sixth and Twelfth Armies as well as part of the Eighteenth Army, aggregating about 25 infantry and armored divisions. The announcement said that 103,000 Soviet prisoners including, commanders of the Sixth and Twelfth Armies were taken by German forces, while 317 tanks, 858 guns and numerous other war equipment, including more than 5,250 trucks as well as loaded railway trains, were seized.

ANGLO-AMERICANS DENOUNCED FOR EXPLOITATION OF CHINA

Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Estimated That Britain and United States Looted 1,200,000,000 Yuan From Country

By RIHACHIRO BANZAI

Special to Japan Times and Advertiser and Contemporary Japan

Part I

Although five long years have elapsed, the settlement of the China Affair has not yet been realized. The Sino-Japanese hostilities would have ended had the Anglo-American Powers left China and Japan to compose their differences between themselves. The Pacific war broke out as an attempt on the part of Japan to eliminate Anglo-American interference in matters concerning Greater East Asia, of which China forms the mainstay. The China Affair is no longer and isolated struggle between Japan and Chungking. It has become a part of the war in Greater East Asia. Already Japan has succeeded in liquidating British influence from this region, and Chungking is now finding it extremely difficult to continue its resistance.

The conclusion of the Tripartite Alliance Treaty among Japan, Germany and Italy on September 27, 1940, clearly indicated that Japan considered the establishment of a mutual prosperity sphere in East Asia divorced from alien domination a legitimate aspiration. As result of this accord, it became clear that Japan agreed to recognize and respect Italo-German leadership in the construction of a new order in Europe, while Germany and Italy likewise assented to recognize and respect Japan's leadership in the construction of a new order in East Asia. Therefore, it is apparent that Tokyo concluded the pact for the main purpose of reorganizing Greater East Asia on the basis of mutual cooperation and prosperity. But Washington and London regarded this understanding of Japan with the Axis Powers as a war pact, because they were not at all willing either to permit the settlement of the China Affair, or the evolution of a co-prosperous life in this part of the globe. Hence, it is the Anglo-American nations which compelled Japan against its wishes to declare war against them to attain that objective.

Exploitation

There is no denying the fact that in the past hundred and fifty years the Anglo-Saxons had systematically exploited the peoples and resources of Greater East Asia for their own benefit. Of course, it is true that they introduced scientific culture and modern civilization to a certain extent, but they did so motivated by the desire of dominating Greater East Asia for their own gain. Taking advantage of the material weakness of the peoples of this region, they imposed their superior material culture on them, with the result that they succeeded in controlling them in the manner they thought best. But now the situation has undergone a remarkable change. The peoples of Greater East Asia have realized that they must evolve their own material culture in order to obtain their legitimate share in the conduct of international policy. This spirit of revival has come as a reaction to the past Anglo-Saxon domination. Therefore, no sensible observer can possibly criticize it as an undesirable thing.

Britain stabilized its hold over China by pursuing an imperialistic economic policy. By securing the right to control the Chinese maritime customs, it at once established itself as the economic overlord of East Asia. As a result of the Opium War a century ago, it occupied Kwangchow. But realizing the geographical disadvantage of Kwangchow, it abandoned the same and instead demanded the cession of Hongkong together with the payment of a heavy indemnity. As China had no ready cash to pay the indemnity, it was compelled to mortgage its maritime customs with Britain, entrusting the latter with the task of collecting customs revenue. By this move, Britain secured full control over the Chinese customs administration. It conducted the customs administration so efficiently that China was able to pay off the indemnity within a few years. Recognizing the British administrative skill, the Chinese Government accepted Britain's advice to set up a system of customs commissioners under the supervision of an inspector-general of customs.

When the new system was inaugurated, all the posts of customs commissioners were given to Britons, who became Chinese officials retaining their British nationality. Similarly, the post of inspector-general of customs was reserved for a well-qualified Briton. Of all the British inspector-generals of the Chinese maritime customs, Sir Robert Hart was the most famous. His services were so appreciated by the Chinese Government that he was granted the title of "Kuangpao"—Emperor's tutor—an honor which had been given only to a handful of distinguished Chinese statesmen, such as Li Hung-chang, Chang Chi-tung and Yuan Shih-kai. Although Sir Robert and other British officials accomplished a creditable task by reorganizing the Chinese maritime customs and operating it efficiently, it has to be noted that they utilized the customs administration to facilitate the economic exploitation of China by Britain.

Chartered Banks

In order to exploit Chinese finance, Britain established the Hongkong and Shanghai Chartered Bank. Prior to the outbreak of the Pacific war, though there were many foreign banking institutions in China, none of them was so influential as this British bank. Starting business operations as early as April, 1865, with headquarters at Hongkong, the bank had opened branches in Shanghai and other important centers in China. Supported by the Jewish financial clique of the Sassoon group, it had enormous funds at its disposal. Up to 1894, the year in which the Sino-Japanese War broke out, the Chinese Government had contracted no less than twelve foreign loans, of which eleven were concluded with Britain. Of these eleven, eight were underwritten by the Hongkong and Shanghai Chartered Bank. With the start of the Sino-Japanese War as a sequel to the Chosen independence issue, the Chinese Government made an abortive attempt to raise war funds by issuing a domestic bond. Finding no other way, it appealed to foreign countries for financial aid, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Chartered Bank promptly agreed to advance funds to it.

British Loans

As a result of the Shimonoseki Peace Treaty terminating the Sino-Japanese War, China, among other things, had to pay to Japan an indemnity of 200,000,000 taels. But as it had no cash to spare, it had to resort to borrowing again. This time, too, it was the Hongkong and Shanghai Chartered Bank which advanced it 100,000,000 taels, the remaining amount being supplied by the German Asiatic Bank.

From the Sino-Japanese War to the Chinese National Revolution of 1912 almost all foreign loans contracted by China were underwritten by the Hongkong and Shanghai Chartered Bank. Furthermore, as these loans were secured on the customs revenue, the bank became automatically authorized to handle the bulk of maritime customs revenue of China. From this explanation, it should be obvious that the so-called British financial assistance to China was mainly designed to control the financial resources of the continent.

With the commencement of the China Affair in July, 1937, the bank became the financial storehouse of Chiang Kai-shek. It participated in the 10 million sterling credit given to the Chiang regime by the British Government. It also subscribed to one-half of the 10 million sterling exchange stabilization fund of Chungking together with the Barkley Bank, another long-established British banking institution in China. Strangely enough, the Chinese people did not resent Britain's financial exploitation of their country; on the contrary, a large number of wealthy Chinese cooperated with the British financiers and bankers. This was evidenced from the large Chinese deposits in the Hongkong and Shanghai Chartered Bank. For instance, the bank's clients included two Chinese each having over 2 million yuan in deposits, five Chinese each having more than 20 million yuan, 20 Chinese each being credited with over 10 million yuan and 15 Chinese each having a deposit of more than 5 million yuan.

Britain perfected its economic exploitation of China long before the United States came to extend its capitalist incursions to the continent. The former instead of confining its operations to financial field and customs administration, began to take an active part in the construction of railways, on whose security it grant-

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WINGS OF THE NAVY
By COMMANDER NOBUO ABE

Born to Fight

Chapter IV

The following morning, August 23, 1937, Flight-Commander Sub-Lieutenant Minoru Suzuki and his company, including Privates Masaichi Kondo, Katsuno Nakamura and Kijiro Noguchi were reconnoitering the Paoshan skies ready to intercept any enemy craft attempting to raid Shanghai.

Instantaneously, several enemy planes wheeling through the heavily lined clouds were spotted by Private Nakamura who signaled his superior officer. Upon closer observation, the enemy squadron consisted of nine planes, including two Boeing P-26 air craft escorted by seven Curtiss-Hawk fighters, roaring at an altitude of 4,000 meters.

The Japanese "Naval Eagles" immediately dashed into action lead by their Flight-Commander Suzuki who sent a barrage of deadly machine-gun fire when his plane zoomed within 300 meters of the enemy's leader plane. From Suzuki's machine-gun flowed one continuous rain of bullets, hawking the enemy craft until it finally pitched helplessly towards the ground, leaving a long endless column of black smoke.

Then another Curtiss-Hawk, lurching in the path of the Japanese "Naval Eagle," went up in wrath of black smoke as Suzuki's unerring aim added victim two to his list.

Meanwhile his comrades were tussling with the other enemy planes and as Sub-Lieutenant Suzuki glanced about to see how they were faring he noticed two Boeing P-26 craft concentrating their lethal fire on one Japanese plane; but suddenly sighting Suzuki's plane one of the Boeing craft daringly winged for him.

Aims at Enemy Craft

This pleased the Japanese pilot as he gunned his plane straight for the enemy birdman. It wasn't often that the enemy so daringly opposed the Japanese naval pilots. Both planes roared towards each other. It looked for sure like a head-on collision when the Boeing craft speedily dodged the Japanese plane by several meters and pirouetted towards the clouds.

"Damn it! He got away!"

Sub-Lieutenant Suzuki cursed under his breath as he doggedly tailed the Boeing plane into the clouds. Gradually the Japanese craft creeped upon the Boeing plane. Then reaching within striking distance, Suzuki's machine-gun hissed several shots. After a short elapse of two seconds, Suzuki's machine-gun again hissed several shots as one of the bullets shattered against the Boeing's droning engine, causing flames to break out. The enemy craft continued to drone steadily, then all of a sudden it began to rock haplessly before plunging into a terrific gyration, whistling as it hit its journey to death.

Thus, Flight-Commander Suzuki had bagged three enemy planes within a few minutes of aerial fighting.

Kondo in Action

Following on the heels of his superior officer, Private Kondo nosed for the Curtiss-Hawk, tailing behind its leader. And as Kondo gunned his throttle, the gap between the Japanese "Naval Eagle" and the enemy craft gradually shortened as Kondo's plane clipped the distance—100 meters to 70 meters to 40 meters, 40 meters to 20 meters.

Once within the 20 meters range, the Japanese naval pilot cut loose with a round of infallible gun-fire, scoring a death-dealing blow on the enemy craft with his initial fire.

Meanwhile two other Curtiss-Hawks were poised to catch the Japanese "Naval Eagle" before he could regain composure after the strenuous chase but they were soon to discover differently as the Japanese airman rushed for them at the same untiring speed.

The two Curtiss-Hawks made a break but that spelled doom for one of them as Kondo trailed it for three minutes, finally sending the second enemy craft to join its comrade.

Unfortunately the third plane was able to escape.

Thus, Private Kondo registered two enemy aircraft shot down in his aerial dogfights.

And Private Nakamura

Private Nakamura bolted for the right wing of one of the Boeing P-26 craft and downed the plane in

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ECONOMIC PROBLEMS FACING GREATER EAST ASIA PROBED

Geographical Distribution of Products Must Be Carefully Studied by Authorities

By KIYOSHI TSUCHIYA

Parallel with the spectacular progress of the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, the historic construction of the Greater East Asia is under way. Within the half year that has elapsed since the outbreak of the War the whole of the southeastern Pacific area has been completely placed under the control of the Imperial Forces. This brilliant achievement which our military has accomplishel while successfully tackling with the forces of the Chiang Kai-shek Regime for the last five years must have dumb-founded the entire world. It is therefore significant that not only in war with arms but also in the economic war with Britain and America, upon which they have been setting their hope, we have been pressing them hard, frustrating their strategy completely.

National Plans

The outbreak of the Manchurian Incident marked the entrance of our national economy into a new stage. We started an "offensive defense" (i.e. exceedingly vigorous defense) in the economic war with Britain and America which became particularly fierce following the Manchurian Incident. The strategy we adopted consisted in importing raw materials necessary for the light industry and exporting them in the form of manufactured goods, thereby obtaining the funds necessary for the importation of heavy industry goods. This policy, which may be termed a "reproduction policy," we adopted in the construction of the so-called national defense industry. However, after the outbreak of the Chinese Affair we had to discontinue this policy and turn to the system of self-sufficiency, inasmuch as the Anglo-American economic pressure upon our country was intensified—they threw a lot of obstacles in our way and finally started the freezing of Japanese assets. In these circumstances, we resolutely took the offensive after making thoroughgoing preparations. The preliminary measures we took included the following:

(1) "Kokudo Keikaku" (literally national land planning). (2) Construction of a Japan-Manchoukuo-China Economic Bloc. (3) Establishment of a population-policy. (4) Establishment of a new system of science and arts.

The proposed Greater East Asia economy aims at the creation of a new order of world economy in addition to rendering East Asia self-contained in all economic resources, as will be seen from the recent statements of Premier General Hideki Tojo and others. In the meantime, various plans for the speeding-up of the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere have been formed by the Government in accordance with the recommendation of the various relative organs, and are being vigorously carried out. The Southern Region Development Finance Corporation has already opened a branch at Shonan City (formerly Singapore), Manila and Batavia; the Government also nominated miners (mining-industrialists) for the working of the mines in the occupied districts of the Southern Region, etc.

Large Sphere Economy

The establishment of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere requires the operation of Grossraumwirtshaft or large sphere economy. A systematic control of the whole area is necessary, if a large area is to be consolidated as one organic unity. The essence of this newborn economic principle lies in its systematicality. While an area governed by bloc economy is usually loosely consolidated entity, that under the control of large sphere economy is a firm compact body. The latter economy is indispensable for a healthy development of an area; it ensures a normal economic cycle. It is already working well between Japan and Manchoukuo and China. The Government has taken different constructive measures in pursuance of the new economic principle. It has recently announced the progress of its material mobilization plan affecting the Southern Region in part, as follows:—

"We expect to obtain part of the important materials we need from the occupied districts including petroleum. As for the promotion of trade, we are devising effective means of bringing about a smooth interflow of goods between the various districts of Greater East Asia, so that the synthetic economic power of Greater East Asia may contribute to a successful execution of the War."

Our trade agreements with Thailand and French Indo-China have already considerably improved our trade relations with these countries. It is significant that the Government has decided to appoint natives to the important posts in the occupied districts as far as possible, and that it intends to give all sorts of support, economic, financial and cultural, to the natives of the occupied districts. There is no doubt that the Government's plans for the construction of the Greater East Asia economy are being steadily realized, although some criticize the slowness of the progress of this great work, which, if any, must be due to unavoidable handicaps including the effects of the unusual currency measures the military has taken in the occupied districts and lack of shipping facilities. Military-notes have been issued for use in all the districts of the Southern Region with the exception of Thailand and French Indo-China. No exchange-rates for them have been established. It is necessary that some further plans reinforcing those already in force should be formed—what may be termed "Greater East Asia Labor Plan," "Greater East Asia Financing Plan," and "Greater East Asia Land-Planning" are recommendable.

Regionalism

In executing large sphere economy, it is necessary that the peculiar characteristics of the locality to which it is to be applied should be carefully considered: hence the so-called "Kokudo Keikaku", which consists in intelligently determining the distribution of industrial activities and of population.

In short, "Kokudo Keikaku" is intended to prevent a maldistribution of creative agents in a certain district or country, thereby facilitating the best possible use of its productivity. That the Nippon Sugar Manufacturing Company has recently decided to close two of its mills in the interest of the rice culture in Taiwan is a practice in accord with this principle. It sometimes requires a change of occupations. However, a sudden abolition of a certain industry in any of the occupied districts will be sure to plunge some of the natives into a hard plight. Thus it is desirable that when a certain industrial enterprise is to be given up endeavors will be made to find a new use for its product locally, and the effected plants or mills will be converted into those for the manufacture of the product for the new use, this will minimize the possibility of throwing the employes out of work.

It has recently been found that alcohol and glycerine can be produced from sugar, and consequently the difficulty attendant on the disposal of surplus sugar production has been eliminated. Similar possibilities are now assured for rubber and copra, too. A change of agricultural activities appears to be inevitable at this moment; only compulsory measures should be avoided as far as possible in persuading the native farmers to turn to other crops. Nor is it right to let them market their products promiscuously, for such action will be sure to disturb the market or cause a wasteful competition between them and the same products of Japanese origin. Care must be taken to prevent an overlapping supply of the same product. An adequate supply of electric power and labor must also be provided for. It is, however, unfortunate that many of the Indonesians are averse to labor; that is why Chinese and Indian labor has been depended upon by the mining industry in the Southern Region.

It is also essential that all the colonial centers in the Region should be supplied first with an adequate number of Japanese leaders and then with batches of would-be settlers at suitable intervals, and that intermarriage be encouraged so as to make their posterity hardy inhabitants of the Region. Another constructive recommendation will be the equalization or regulation of population.

Realistic Action Necessary

In launching a scheme of importance, it is a general practice to determine previously a period of time possibly necessary for it: hence the familiar terms a "five-year plan," a "ten-year plan" and the like. But

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